The Chicago Paily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. LIFE INSURANCE STATEMENT. STATEMENT F. S. WINSTON, President, IN BLOCKADE. DETROIT, MICH. filler, of Miller & Houghton embers of the syndidate for the red doing the poorer classes, they would soon have to that business was very good perity, but the syndicate be wheat in the early part of overything was now in some of them would s, as they had bought wheat at high prices, would never receive C. Seager, agent of the earners, and also of a large ssels, said that he was will-afreights of late at almost ven if he offered to take the git would be a difficult former. He expected, howner wery soon, and was concurred that freights would unce, and that the tonnage the different Atlantic seand ample employment at rese. He predicted that the he heavy losers, as, when nee started, prices would go real value of the article. At the was little or no stoppage mess from this country. He all quantity of grain of all afloat at New York on the was 12,780,293 bushels, inpushels of wheat and 11,419, m. The stock of all kinds at the Atlantic seaports from the Atlantic seaports from the Atlantic seaports from the Atlantic our weeks ending Jan. 17,8,803 barrels of flour, 3,073, wheat, 6,152,655 bushels of serial and 408,803 barrels of the seaports from the Atlantic our weeks ending Jan. 17,8,803 barrels of flour, 3,073, wheat, 6,152,655 bushels of connegrial port like New that the majority of them the coasting trade and had with the carrying of grain that since July, 1879, 127, wheat have been exported to Europe, and that it has e, and for the moment the reoversupplied, and hence demand for wheat for expenses the ment of the exported to Europe, and that it has e, and for the moment the reoversupplied, and hence demand for wheat for expenses the demand for wheat for expenses the emand for wheat for expenses to the emand for wheat for expenses the emand for wheat for expenses to the emand for wheat f **WILSON BROS.,** 113 and 115 State-st., Use only the best Linens and Mus-lins, employ SKILLED help in their manufacturing department, and produce GOOD goods at LOW-EST prices. They carry in stock full lines of Shirts of their own make. Assets, \$18,000,000. The Northwestern Mutual Life-Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, ls prepared to loan money on improved productive property in the City of Chicago, and of improved property in the City of Chicago, and of improved property in Cook County, at lowest current rates of interest, in sums of \$1,000 and upwards, free from commissions. Applications for such loans are invited and may be made to the Company as to office in Milwaukee, or to the undersigned, who are provided with blanks for that purpose, and who will furnish all needful information.

OFFICE—Cerner Handelph & Dearborn-sta.

DEAN & PAYNE, General Agents.

REDMOND PRINDIVILLE, Special Agent.

Chicago, Jan. 25, 1860. LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT. LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT FLAVORING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES, AND SAUCES. LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

OF MEAT. "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—See "Medical Press." 'Lancet," "British Medical Journal. "Ac. "ATHON.—Genuine only with the fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink Consumption in England increased ten-fold in the years." LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRAC

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS New York and Glasgow.

DEVONIA. Feb. 14.5a. m. DEVONIA. Feb. 14.5a. m. GLECASSIA. Feb. 7.5 pm. BOLIVIA. Feb. 21. 1 pm. New York to London direct.

THOTAL. Feb. 7.5 p. m. ALSATIA. Feb. 14.8a. m. Chia. 5 to 880. Excursion Tickeis at reduced rates. Steerage, 23.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 26 Washington-st. CUNARD MAIL LINE. Tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgo in, Belfast, and Londondeury at lowest rate

e Original Package.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York,

\$101,804,169 84

MERRELL & FERGUSON. General Agents for Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minneso

CHICAGO AGENCY. 73 DEARBORN-ST.

CHARLES H. FERGUSON, Cashier.

TOLU BOOK AND BYE.

SURE CURE FOR Coughs, Colds, Consumption, And all Diseases of Throat and Lungs. Lawrence & Martin,

III MADISON-ST., Sole Agents U. S. and Canada, Import Wines, Liquors, and Segars. For sale by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

FIVE DAYS MORE. 10 PR. CT.

DISCOUNT On all garments ordered of

us during January.

FULL DRESS and MARRIAGE TOILET a specialty.

Ladies' RIDING HABITS and SURTOUTS. Servants' Stylish LIVERY.

EDWARD ELY & CO., 68 & 165 Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.

AUTOTYPE. CULYER, PAGE, SE. HOYNE & CO.

A new method of multiplying copies of Writings, Plans, Drawings, Music, &c., writings, Plans, Brawings, Music, &c., without press, acid, or water.

We guarantee the AUTOTYPE to be superior to anything of the kind in the market.

Transfer Ink, 25 cents a bottle. PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

COOK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE. The Board of Commissioners of Cook County, Illinois, will receive preposate up to 12 o'clock noon on Monday, Feb. 16. A. D. 1830, at the office of the Clerk of the Board, Criminal Court Bullating, Michigan-st., Chicago, Ill., for the following items of work and material required in the construction of the new Cook County Court-House.

Item No. 1—The masonry, brick-work, and ironwork of the new rotunda building of Court-House.

Item No. 2—The fire-proof vauit diours.

Item No. 3—The fire-proof vauit fittings.

Item No. 4—The internal marble-work, floor-tiling, and wainscoting. item No. 4—The internal marble-work, floor-tiling, and wainscoting.

Item No. 5—Electric bells and speaking-tubes.

Bidders will obtain access to the plans and specifications and printefi forms of bond and proposal at the office of the architect, James J. Hgan, Rooms 20 and 21 Hawley Building, Chicago, Ill., in the order of their application at said office.

Each proposal to be accompanied with a penal bond with two sureties in the sum of \$5.000, guaranteeing that the bidder will enter into a written contract and file a further bond with two approved sureties in a sum equal to one-half the amount of the proposal, if required by the said County of Cook, for the performance of the work named in said proposal.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Dated Jap. 25, 1830.

E. F. C. KLOKKE, Clerk.

HATS. Gents' Dress Silk Hats, Broadway Style, Superior Quality, on hand and made to measure. Price, \$5.00, at BARNES Hat Store, \$6 Mad-ison-st. (Tribune Building). WASHINGTON

Novelties for Gustom Orders Growsers 5. \$ 6. \$ \$ 8. a pair. To Order. Reliable Ready Made Garments Trices moderate Omit at 18. 110. 112/15.6/30. Willoughby Wills Bo Stylish Clothiers call themselves Square Dealers therefore have something

cor. Clark & Madison Sts. The Great German Remedy.

-to back up

CURES RHEUMATISM. CURES RHEUMATISM. CURES RHEUMATISM.

CURES NEURALGIA.

CURES PAINS.

SOBENESS AND STIFFFESS.

HEALS CUTS AND SORES. HEALS CUTS AND SORES. HEALS CUTS AND SORES.

ST. JACOBS OIL. 50 Cents a Bottle.

SILVER GOODS.

SILVER GOODS. N. MATSON & CO.

Their Stock is replete and attractive in richly cased pieces for Wedding Presents, Presentation Gifts, &c. Also in Housekeeping Silver. Every article warranted 925-1000 New Goods arriving for every department.

State & Monroe-sts.

LECTURE. CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL. HEAR

TO-NIGHT.

At 8 o'clock in CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL, SUBJECT:

HOUSE-BENTING AGENCY. SAALFELD'S House-Renting and Real Estate Exchange,

Room 56 Metropolitan Block,
N. W. cor. Randolph and LaSalle-sts.,
Brings landlord and tenant, and seller and buyer of
real estate, into communication with each wher on
better terms and much less trouble than usual.
Parties having property to sell or rent, and who
mean business, are invited to avail themselves of this
medium by leaving description and price at above address.
Property indexed free of charge.

OPTICAL GOODS. RIBUNE

Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opers and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, etc.

admitted HERBERT DARLINGTON and

FOR SALE. THE ST. JOSEPH STARCH WORKS, Situated at St. Joseph, Mo. For full particulate E. T. HOWE, 150 Front-st. N. V. TO BENT. FOR RENT,

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29.

The Sessions of Congress Largely Devoted to the Chandler Eulogies,

Which the Character and Services of the Michigan Stalwart .

Were Enlarged Upon in Many Eloquent and Tender Tributes.

The House Devotes a Few Moments to "Star" Postal Routes.

Showing That Body to Be Largely tract System.

New Democratic Dodge to Secure Control of the House,

Placing the Determination of a Quorum Entirely in the Speaker's Power.

Outlines of a Bill Looking to Complete Reorganization of the Navy.

The Investigation of Charges Against Indian Commissioner Hayt Going

CHANDLER EULOGIES.

tomary nowadays to print these eulogies in the most extravagant style of typography known at the Government Printing-Office, and known at the Government Printing-Office, and to illustrate them with a portrait of the deceased, executed at the Treasury Bureau of Engraving. The entire cost of thus eulogizing a deceased Congressman is nearly if not quite \$10,000. Today these Congressional honors are merited; but a large majority of the cases, when eulogies are delivered by wholesale and printed by thousands, the time and money expended might be better employed.

there was a large crowd of spectators, who watched the proceedings with deep interest. As soon as the journal was read Senator Ferry arose, and, amid a perfect silence, submitted the

arose, and, amid a perfect silence, submitted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the Senate has received with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Zachariah Chandler, late a Senator of the United States from the State of Michigan, and for nearly nineteen years a member of this body.

"Resolved, That to express some estimate held of his eminent services in a long public career, rendered conspicuous by a fearless patriotic devotion, the business of the Senate be now suspended, that the associates of the departed Senator may pay fitting tribute to his public and private virtues."

The resolutions were adopted unanimously. Mr. Ferry then submitted the following:

"Resolved, That the loss the country sustained

Mr. Ferry then submitted the following:

"Resolved, That the loss the country sustained in the death of Mr. Chandler was manifest by expressions of public sorrow throughout the land.

"Resolved, That, as a mark of respect for the memory of the dead Senater, the members of the Senate will wear crape upon the left arm for thirty days.

of mental activity or physical strength; who had a business career of great length and unbroken prosperity; who had attained in public life a fourth election to the Senate of the United States; an honor enjoyed by fewer men in the Republic than even its chief rulership, and who, strengthening with his years, stood higher in the regard of his countrymen, stronger with his constituency, nearer to his friends, and dearer to his kindred at the close of his career than on any preceding day of his eventful life."

SENATOR ANTRONY,

of Rhode Island, spoke next, briefly but feelingly, saying the sincerity of the dead Senator was beyond question; his honest belief in the principles which he professed was never disputed; what he said he meant, and he said all that he meant. He held to no halting opinions; he had a judgment, and a decided judgment, on every question that was presented to him. Those who knew him intimately knew how closely he had studied, how deeply he had thought, upon the questions on which he declared his views. In conclusion, Senator Anthony said: "I think I shall do violence to the feelings of no man, and of the friends of so man who survives him in that State, so eminent for its distinguished sons, when I say that he was, by common acceptance, the first citizen of Michigan.

He was a party man. He held that the organization of the people into parties was essential to the balance of elective institutions. He selected for his support the party that was, in his judgment, most conformable to the spirit of the Constitution, to the rights and liberties of the people, and to the prosperity of the country; and, having deliberately made his choice, he adhered to it with all the tenacity of his nature, and supported it with all the force of his character. He believed in strong measures, and had no confidence in half-way methods and expedients. Whatever was right and proper to do, he held, was to be promoted by all right and proper means.

"Resolect, That, as a mark of respect for the memory of the dead Senator, the members of thirty days."

"Resolect, That, the Secretary of the Senate communicate these resolutions to the House of thirty days."

"Resolect, That the Secretary of the Senate communicate these resolutions to the House of the thirty days."

"Resolect, That the Secretary of the Senate communicate these resolutions to the House of the dead senator. He work of the dead Senator. He present of the thirty days."

"Resolect, That the Secretary of the Senate communicate these resolutions to the House of the dead senator. He work of the dead Senator. He present of the work of the dead Senator. He present do now adjourn.

"As soon as the resolutions were read Mr. Perry took the floor and said:

"The observance of the Senate this day is in memory of no common man. The sterling qualities of his manhood none ever dare assall. He dead the senate of the senate in t

and the end-all"; beyond lay the bourne from which no traveler had ever returned.

MR. BURBOWS,

of Michigan, in the course of his remarks, said:
"I am not apprehensive that I shall expose myself to the imputation of fulsome eulogy of the dead or unjust detraction from the merits of the living, by declaring that no citizen of Michigan stood higher in the public regard or could by his death have so disturbed the public repose as the distinguished Senator whose sudden demise has given occasion for this solemn observance.

The qualities of head and heart which endeared him to the people of Michigan were so conspicuous that they readily suggest themselves to every one familiar with his public career, for the prominent and distinguishing features of his character were so pronounced, that they could be neither disguised nor misunderstood. Chiefest among these was his unchallenged honesty.

Nor would he brook dishonesty in others.

As illustrations of his indomitable courage in great emergencies, it is related of him, that immediately after the battle of Bull Run, when the Republic seamed to ttering to its downfall, he called upon the President and advised with him in relation to the emergencies of the hour. Mr. Lincoln was in despair, and met Mr. Chandler with the exclamation: "The country is lost, what shall we do?" Do? responded the stalwart Senator, call immediately for 300,000 volunteers." But, will the people respond? questioned the Executive. "Fes, sir. If you were to make it a million," and it is said that he never quitted the Executive Chamber until he bore the order from Mr. Lincoln to Secretary Stanton, directing the summons. He was one of the few public men who, in the consideration of great questions, not only had positive convictions, but the moral courage to avow them, regardiess alike of public opinion or personal consequences."

moral courage to avow them, regardless alike of public opinion or personal consequences."

MR. CONGER, of Michigan, in addressing the House, said he would not recall the long years of his personal friendship and regard, nor would he venture to give expression to the emotions which crowded upon him as he remembered the obligations of friendship, of kindness, and of encouragement which had assisted his public labors and been so pleasant in his private life; nor would he give even a sketch of the private or public life of the distinguished statesman and patriot whose untimely death they deplored.

Mr. Conger passed over the early life of Senator Chandler, and said: "Never in the varied transactions of mercantile and commercial life has his good name been tarnished. In the feverheat of political warfare no charge of corruption has pointed to him. There was a time in the late political ountest when his pride and ambition and the crowning wish of his life looked to a return to his long-honored place in the Senate, when he was told secretly by an old and trusted friend that if he would give his influence to aid in securing a certain political appointment to a friend of one who could secure this result, he could be elected. With an emphatic gesture he replied: 'I have lived among the people of Michigan for almost half a century an honest man, and I will never secure my election even by a promise which st another time I might be willing to make voluntarily. He spared neither high nor low, neither the head of the army nor the subalitetn in the field. He had the great courage to attack alone the management of the campaign and to change commanders. The history of his labors through the War will never be written. They are only partially known to the country, and not fully even to his own friends. When the War will never be defined to the first on all legal and political rights wherever the flag floats; recognition of the fidelity and valor of Union soldiers. In Michigan a million and a half of people are mourners. No party

by Representatives Hawley, Dunnell, Stone, Keifer, Briggs, Crapo, Barber, Willits, and Garfield. The latter, in closing, said that, looking back on Senator Chandler slife and summing up his character, he was struck with the appropriateness of these words of Tennyson in his "Ode on the Duke of Wellington":

Oh! fallen at length that tower of strength That stood four square to all the winds that blew. At the close of the andresses the House adjourned.

"STAR" ROUTES. "star" routes in the House this afternoon the only vote that was taken showed that was a majority of two to one, not only in it of the "star" routes and of supporting fir administration of them, but that this op PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Representative Harris' bill authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to cause to be made a thorough inspection of all the vessels in the navy and all the stores and materials, and to sell such as are pronounced unworthy. The bill provides for the establishment of a fund to be known as the Permanent Construction Fund of the navy, which shall comprise appropriations made therefor from time to time by Congress, and the proceeds arising from the sale of the old condemned vessels of the navy and condemned materials, stores, and supplies, which fund shall be used and expended by the Secretary of the Navy in the construction, armaments, and experiments of new naval vessels, and

FOR NO OTHER PURPOSE.

The bill further authorizes the Secretary to accept models, plans, etc., for vessels, engines, machinery, armaments, etc., for vessels, engines, machinery, armaments, etc., from any and all sources, and to determine what sum shall be paid for the same. A report written by Representative Harris to accompany the bill was also unanimously adopted, and will be presented to the House to-morrow. It first sets forth the results of a careful investigation made by the Committee to ascertain the present condition, character, usefulness, and capacity for warlike purposes of each vessel named in the navy register. In concluding their detailed analysis of the "142 vessels of our navy, so-called" the Committee bring the results into tabular form to show, as they say, "what a dissolving view our navy presenta," and continue: "Here are forty-eight vessels, and no more, belonging to the new yto-day, capable of firing a run, and of these five are

OBSOLETE SAILING VESSELS.

If to these we were to add the eleven stevessels repairing or awaiting repairs, the ironelads repairing and awaiting repairs, three steam vessels in ordinary, and the one if mished second-rate steam vessel, and assut that they can all be made fit for duty, the who navy of the United States would at any one tinumber only sixty-nine vessels capable of orying guns and doing navai duty. Such an sumption, however, will not be made by men ordinary judgment. This is the whole of navy of the United States so far as it relates fighting vessels. The fact may be disagreed to contemplate, and

mence the construction of three or four ves-each year, and keep constantly employe-each year, and keep constantly employe-regular force of skilled mechanics. To emp-ering, and gunnery, and to settle upon the systems and methods. Before commen-upon a new navy the Committee recommen-thorough overhauling, and weeding out, sale of vessels, materials, stores, and armans which are superamusted and practically usels.

INVESTIGATION. THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Washingoron, D. C., Jan. 28.—The investion of Hayt, Commissioner of Indian All by the Committee of the Board of Indian Committee of the Indian Committee o "BYANSTON, Ill., June 7, 1872.—F. L. Hart. Esq., San Carlos Indian Agency—Dran Sirs: I have made my primary report to the Honorable Secretary of the Interior and the Honorable Secretary of the Interior and the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs as to the San Carlos Agency, and am to be ordered back to Arisona to complete my work as to San Carlos and other Agencies in the Territory, and, in reply to your inquiries, beg leave to say that your resignation was accepted, and, further, that I have decided that I will not file affidavits made against you, nor make any use of them whatever against you. It does not seem necessary to do so. Very respectfully,

"J. H. HAMMOND."

Gen. Hammond pronounces this letter a forery. On the stand he declared it was an elegant lorgery. Experts of the Indian Office, said to be familiar with his writing, are reported as testifying that they think it genuine. Hammond will probably be heard again on the subject.

COMMITTEE WORK.

GENEVA AWARDS.

GREEVA AWARDS.

GREEVA DEPARTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—The Senate Comittee on the Judiciary met this morning to maider the Geneva award question, but three the Senators who compose the Committee lied to appear, so nothing was done. The dications are that the question will be reported ok to the Senate without recommendation, he claimants prefer that this should be done, ther than have the bill smothered in Comittee until it is too late for action.

THE INGALLS CASE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—The Senate Comittee on Privileges and Elections examined to witnesses—A. A. Thomas and Daniel R. Anony—in the Ingalls case to-day, but nothing of apprance was elicited. This virtually closed e evidence in the case, and the Committee delect to allow counsel on both sides one week in much to prepare written arguments, to be sublitted to the Committee.

FORTIFICATIONS BILL.

the Committee.

FORTIFICATIONS BILL.

the Senate Committee on Appropriations, at a cial meeting this afternoon, reopened their mer action in regard to the Fortifications Apprintion bill, and finally decided to report the back to the Senate to-morrow with the recommitment of the senate of the arms of the senate of the senate of the arms of the senate of the senat s—namely: \$25,000, be increased to \$40,000. Committee will also recommend an increase \$0,000 in the House item for the preserva-and repair of fortifications. The terms of provision for the armament of fortifications amended by the Senate Committee so as to de not only the conversion of smooth-bores rifled ordinance, but also, specifically, the unfacture of "four improved breech-loading d guns of twelve-inch calibre." BANKRUPTCY.

AGRICULTURE.

A substitute reported to the full Commin.

A substitute reported to the full Commin.

The substitute provides for a Secretary of Agrident process of a Secretary of Agridentarges the scope and functions of ent so as to include the Bureau of investigation of matters pertainly diseases. The subject was resulted to the substitute of the subject was resulted and perfect the bill.

ANIC Committee of the House Comming and the full committee of the full committee.

ANIC Committee of the House Comming and the full committee of the full committee

INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

THE RECENT CONFERENCES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ABHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—It is manifest there is no substantial ground for any exment over the private conferences which been held or which may be held between Secretary of the Navy and the Interoceanic al Committee. There is no purpose of war this business. Secretary Thompson is very test that the canal should be built, and has mentional to the subject for years. As micro of the Committee say, he is a whole lopedia of historical facts upon this subject.

Announcement, however, that the French has obtained control of the Panama legad, and that De Lesseps has given public

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Nashington, Jan. 28.—The Committee of Ways and Means find trouble with the funding question. Judge Kelley insists upon it that the optional right of the Government to pay the debt which matures in 1881, and is payable, not on the demand of the holders, but at the option of the Government, is worth more than any alleged economy that could be derived from revenue to the control of the Government, is worth more than any alleged economy that could be derived from revenue to the could be derived from revenue to the could be derived from the could be derived from the country that could be derived from the country that could be derived from the country that the country t

Picet payment	Principal. (234,166,250 87,506,374	interest at sper cent.
Second payment	6216,600,376 in 1889 57,506,874	813,590,022
Fhird payment	\$179,156,502 in 1983 37,505,874	30,749,360
Fourth payment	\$141,652,625 in 1884 37,505,874	8,499,157
Fifth payment	\$101,148,754 in 1886 37,508,874	6,346,935
Sixth payment	908,644,890 in 1886	3,906,602
Seventh payment	\$29,141,006 in 1887 20,141,006	1,745,460
It will be observed	1 that the total int	844,244,248 terest paid

It will be observed that the total interest paid on the 6 per cents will be but a little over \$44,000,000, while that which would be paid on the same amount of debt in thirty-year bonds at 4 per cent, as proposed by the Treasury, would be \$304,007,100, and in fifty-year bonds at 3% per cent, as proposed by Mr. Wood, would be \$44,767,457. This would be the positive increase of interest amounts into the high which would have to be added the co. ... preparing the bonds and of refunding, together with such premium as the Government might have to pay the bondholders should it desire to pay any part of its debt during the next twenty-seven years.

NOTES AND NEWS.

of St. Louis was to a considerable extent diverted to the rail and ocean steamer routes by the Atlantic seaports. The relative value of the Eastern and Southern direct exports from St. Louis during the year 1878 has been estimated as follows: Value shipped East, \$10,000,000; total value of the direct foreign shipments from St. Louis, \$13,500,000. It appears that 70 per cent of the direct importations of merchandise at St. Louis during the year 1878 was received through New Orleans, and 30 per cent through the Atlantic seaports. The total value of the direct importations of merchandise fell from \$4,820,490 during the year 1878 to \$2,814,188 during the year 1878, a decrease of 41 per cent. The estimate of the Merchants' Exchange is that only about 10 per cent of the total value of the foreign merchandise sold at St. Louis is imported directly from foreign countries. The remainder, constituting from 70 to 95 per cent, having been purchased at seaports, very much the larger percentage having been purchased at Atlantic scaports, and chiefly at New York.

NEW HAMPSHIE YS. LOUISIANA

caporis, very much the larger seaports, and the larger seen purchased at Atlantic seaports, and chiefly at New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE VS. LOUISLANA.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—An original bill has been filed in the United States Supreme Court by the State of New Hampshire against the State of Louisiana et al., setting forth that the authorities of the fatter State under the provisions of the new Constitution adopted in 1879 are about to use the proceeds of taxes leviced for the year 1879 under the act of 1874 to defray the expenses of the State Government, instead of devoting said proceeds as they should devote them, to the payment of the principal and interest of the consolidated bonds issued by the State under the law known as Act 3 of the statute of 1874. The bill further sets forth that the State of New Hampshire is the owner of six of said consolidated bonds, and prays the Court that the provisions of the new Constitution of Louisiana, in so far as they conflict with the contract expressed in said bonds, and in the act of 1874, under which they were issued, may be adjudged void and unconstitutional, as impairing the obligation of a contract. The bill also prays for a writ of injunction to restrain the State officers of Louisiana from using the proceeds of said taxes for any other purposes than those specified in said sot No. 8 of the statutes of 1874.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—The President as Secretary of the Colored Men's Protective Unite sent a protect last evening against Pinchback appointment as Naval Officer. The State R publican committee also protest against him, as request delay until the arrival of Chairm Dumont, who left to-day with Collector Badg and ex-State Senator Burch for Washington. WARNER'S COUNAGE BILL.

WARNER'S CONAGE RILL.

New York, Jan. 28.—A Washington special to the Brooklyn Eagle says the House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures to-day agreed to report favorably the Warner bill, which provides for the free ceinage of gold and silver and the issue of certificates on deposits of gold and silver bullion, and that such certificates shall be legal-tenders for all purposes, The bill also prohibits any further issue of National-bank notes.

THE RECORD.

THE RECORD.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—The Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads reported a bill declaring all public roads and highways post-routes. After some discussion, the vote on seconding the demand for the previous question resulted 88 to 44. No quorum.

The Committee on Railways and Canais adopted a report of the Sub-Committee in favor of a bill "to aid the construction of a railroad from San Antonio, Tex., to Loredo, on the Rio Grande."

Grands."

The bill was ordered favorably reported to the House, with a request that it be recommitted for further consideration.

The House passed the following bills: Granting a pension to the widow of Lieut. Hiram H. Benner, and appropriating \$4,100 for the erection of a monument to Gen. Herkimer.

Benner, and appropriating \$4,100 for the erection of a monument to Gen. Herkimer.

The Senate bill appropriating \$75,000 for the purchase of a new site for the United States Naval Observatory was taken from the Speaker's table and passed, with an amendment providing that, if practicable, the site shall be on an even degree of longitude west of Greenwich.

Mr. Brewer offered a resolution calling on the Supervising Architect of the Treasury for information as to the number of public buildings now in process of erection, or which may have been completed within the last three years; and reasons why such buildings have cost, or will cost, more than the amount limited by law. Referred. Mr. Davis introduced a bill imposing a tax on

Mr. Davis introduced a bill imposing a tax on smoking opium, etc. Referred.

The morning hour having expired, the House went mto Committee of the Whole on the revision of the rules.

Rule 8, relative to the duties of members, having been reached, Mr. Tucker offered the following amendment: "Whenever a quorum fails to vote on any question, and objection is made for that cause, there shall be a call of the House, and the yeas and nays on the pending House, and the yeas and nays on the pending question shall at the same time be ordered. The Clerk shall call the roll, and every member, as he answers to his name or is brought before the House under the proceedings of the call, shall vote on the pending question. If those voting on the question, and those present and declining to vote, shall together make a majority of the House, the Speaker shall declare that a quorum is constituted and the pending question shall be decided as a majority of those voting shall appear."

He stated he submitted the amendment, not with reference to any partisan question, but for the purpose of preventing the House from remaining idle day after day at the will of a minority.

maining idle day after day at the will of a minority.

Mr. Garfield opposed the amendment.

Mr. Blackburn advocated it.

Mr. Conger declared it wrong, unconstitutional, and partisan,—a statement which Mr. Springer denied.

Mr. Hunton submitted an amendment to Mr. Tucker's amendment, providing that those voting in the majority shall constitute a majority of those actually present in the House.

Mr. Hawley apposed the amendment. The worst that could be done by the minority under the present rule was to fight until a majority of the House could be obtained.

Pen ling further action the Committee rose.

HORACE THOMPSON. Bectal Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New York, Jan. 28.—Horace Thompson, one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of St. Paul, Minn., died of pneumonia in the Fifth Avenue Hotei at 1 o'clock this morning. He came to this city with his wife and daughter and a party of Western friends some ten days ago, on a pleasure excursion, and was apparently in the best of health until last Saturday, when he was suddenly taken ill. He died surrounded by his friends, and last evening the body, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Thomp-

ly in the best of health until last Saturday, when he was suddenly taken ill. He died surrounded by his friends, and last evening the body, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Thompson, and Thomas Cochran, a friend of the family, started for St. Paul, where the funeral services will be held Sunday next. Mr. Thompson was one of the most public-spirited citizens of Minnesota, and has done much to develop the resources of the great Northwest. He was E years old, having been born in Poultacy, Vt., the birthplace of Horace Greeley, in 1828. His parents were poor, and, as soon as he had gained an ordinary school education, he was placed in a store as clerk, and required to earn his own living. By economy he accumulated a small capital, and in 1846 went to Georgia, where he established a general mercantile business. In 1859, when the secession heresy began to prevail, he removed to St. Paul. Here he engaged in the private banking business, until 1882, when he established the First National Bank of St. Paul, and acted as its President to the day of his death. He also engaged very largely in railroad enterprises. He was President and Treasurer of the Hudson & River Falls Railroad, of Minnesota; and Treasurer of the Bioux City & St. Paul Railroad, the Stillwater & Taylor's Falls Railroad, and the Chippewa Falls Railroad. He was largely interested in the development of farming in the Northwest, and at the time of his death had over 25,000 acres of land under cultivation in Minnesota. He never held any political office, but has always been an active working Republican. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and very charitable, and always willing to aid the decerving. In the course of his busy life he accumulated a large fortune, and gained hosts of friends all over the land. He leaves a widow and three children,—one daughter and two sons.

PROF. JAMES DE MILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribens.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 28.—The death of Prof.

James De Mille, of Dalhousie College, which occurred this morning, was a shock to his many friends here. He was at his post at the college up to Friday last, and his iliness was not considered serious until to-day. Prof. De Mille was a native of New Brunswick, but many years ago decided to make Nova Scotia his home, and married a daughter of the Rev. John Prior. About fourteen years ago he went to Halifax, assumed the position of Professor of History and Rhetoric in Dalhousie College, and took up his residence in the city. Before this he had written many small works, but was scarcely known to the world as a literary man. Then "Helen's Household," a novel founded on the history of ancient Rome, was placed before the American public, and at once stamped its author as a man of gentus af no common order. This was followed by the "Dodge Chub." in Harner's

POLITICAL

Some of the Expiratory Incidents of the Maine Madness.

The Fusion Legislature Decides to Adjourn Till August Next;

Which Is an Easy Way of Abandoning the Field Altogether.

More of the Wanderers Will Take Their Seats at the Capitol,

And Those Who Do Not Will Be Replaced by New Elections.

All the Fusion State Officers Will Succumb to the Inevit-

Cameron's Grip on the Pennsylvania Politicians Materially Weakening.

The Convention to Instruct Its Delegation to Adhere to the Unit Rule,

And It Is Quite Evident This Unit Will Not Be for Grant.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 28.—The Capital Guards and Richards' Light Infantry marched out of the State-House at 9 o'clock this morning.

THE FUSION LEGISLATURE
met in Union Hall. Reporters were excluded.
The House immediately took a recess till 4
o'clock. The general disposition of the Fusion
members is to go into the State-House Legislature. It is expected that the Fusion concern
will dissolve sine die to-morrow.

COMING INTO THE FOLD.

In the House, Mr. Hill, of Corinth, and Milliten, of Burnham, Fusionists, took their seats.

SUMMYS.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 28.—the New Erg, reenback organ, submits to the decision of th supreme Court and appeals to the decision of the Supreme Court and appeals to the people; also calls upon the press to publish the declaration of principles of the "Brick" Pomeroy leagues.

THE FUSIONIST ENLISTMENTS.

The committee to investigate if enlistments or enrollment of men has been made, held its first session this afternoon. Mayor Nash, of this

enrollment of men has been made, held its first session this afternoon. Mayor Nash, of this city, gave lengthy testimony. He says he was fully satisfied there had been enlistments made here, and that an organization was being formed here in the office of R. W. Black, the object of which was to sustain Garcelon and hold the State-House. It was notorious about town that these remements to this building and occurred it every men came to this building and occupied it every night. They drilled nightly with the arms brought from the Bangor arsenal.

GONE OUT.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 28.—The Herold's Augusta special says: The Fusion Legislature after a pro-longed secret session this afternoon, adjourned to meet the first Wednesday in August next. Many of the members will go home not to return here before that date. Others will go back to the people of their districts to abide by their decision as to joining or remaining out of the State-House Legislature. Others will take their seats among their Republican brethren. The counted-in members will, some of them, go home, while others will contest the seats of their rivais

members will, some of them, go home, while others will contest the seats of their rivais of the Capitol for the sake of getting the pay usually voted defeated contestants.

Two Fusionists to-day appeared in the Republican House, and numerous others have expressed their intention to follow them. Fusionist Gov. Smith and Talbot, Speaker of the Fusion House, will leave for their homes to-morrow.

Augusta, Jan. 28.—Some Fusionists claim that it is the honest purpose and intention of their Legislature to meet in August, and that they will enter upon heavy campaign work for the next election, endeavor to have two returns of the Congressional vote, one to be sent to them and another to be sent to the Legislature as recognized by the courts, and that they will make up a case to Congress concerning the Electoral vote. The Republicans and quite a number of Fusionists say that the Fusion Legislature will never again meet, as will be shown to-morrow by the members taking their seats in the regular Legislature; that the course pursued was an indirect method of dissolving. If the members go home they will soon be returned by their constituents to look out for important interests coming before the Legislature this session. The Legislature will declare vacant all seats that are not now filled, and new elections will be ordered.

SAWYER.

The Fusion Secretary of State, Sawyer, prom-

will be ordered.

SAWYER.

The Fusion Secretary of State. Sawyer, promises to return the valuation books to the office of the Secretary of State, and it is thought he will not claim to be Secretary any longer.

State-Treasurer White was unable to be here to-day, but telegraphed the Finance Committee that he would read the opinion and meet them to-morrow, his only desire having been to secure himself and bondsmen against loss. The opinion prevails that he will freely give up the keys and property of the office as soon as his successor is qualified.

ONLY ONE COMPANY OF MILITIA is now at the State-House, and that will soon be relieved from duty. It is the opinion on all sides that the contest has now ended and the ex-citement closed.

ILLINOIS.

DAVIS' REWARD.

Special Dispatch to The Oricago Tribuna.

DANVILLE, Ill., Jan. 28.—Tally one more for John A. Logan. Four years ago Chester P. Davis, of Monticello, ran for Senator. Two weeks before the election he became frightened, and, going to Decatur, implored Senator Oglesby to come into the district and help him. Kindhearted old Dick responded to the appeal, and Davis was elected. Last winter Oglesby confidently counted on Davis helping him back to the Federal Senate, but Davis joined forces with Logan. To-day Davis returns home from Springfield with a commission as Deputy United States Marshal in his pocket. The interest in said commission centers in the fact that it was made in Washington, and not in Springfield. Thus Logan continues to reward his followers. Old man Mayborne, of Geneva, and McClellan, of Galena, are the only retiring Senators unprovided for.

PRESIDENTIAL.

CAMERON'S STRENGTH WANING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.—The conference which has been held here the last two or three days between Don Cameron and McManus and the representatives of the Republican party in Philadelphia seems to have rendered it very doubtful whether Cameron can carry out his program of instructing the Pennsylvania Convention next week Wednesday for Grant. The rapid increase of the Blaine strength in Pennsylvania, and the fact that there are twelve counties in Pennsylvania that have already instructed their delegates to the State Convention for Blaine, show that Cameron, if he proceeds in his Grant movement, is to incur active opposition. The gentlemen who have been here from Philadelphia are known to control their votes from that State to the State Convention. They said that they would not consent that any resolution should be passed at the Convention instructing delegates to the National Convention to vote for any particular candidate, but that

candidate, but that

THEF WOULD CONSENT
to a resolution instructing the National delegates to vote as a unit. The twelve counties that have already instructed for Blaine will have about eight votes in the State Convention.

These eight votes in the State Convention.

delphis will make eighteen against instructing for Grant. In addition to these eighteen votes, these Philadelphis gentlemen claim that they could secure at least one-half of the remaining delegates in the Convention against instructing for any particular candidate, and that they thus are certain of a majority of the votes in the Convention against the Cameron proposition. If these gentlemen are not mistaken, Cameron will not be able to carry out his program next week.

SHOULD IT SEER CERTAIN

that this state of facts would arise, it is not improbable that Cameron himself might abandon his program, and unite with the rest for a resolution simply instructing the delegation to vote as a unit without naming a candidate. Cameron left for Pennsylvania to-night to study the situation, and probably will not return until after the Harrisburg Convention. Should the unit resolution be adopted by the Convention it could be hardly called a Grant triumph; but it is certain that the passage of a unit resolution without naming a candidate will be claimed by the friends of Blaine as their victory.

SUMPRISE IS MANIFESTED REES

at the positive statement in the New York Times that "It can be shown at a moment's notice that Secretary Sherman has, within the past month, deliberately made offer to at least two persons of prominent positions under him if they would in return agree to secure for him delegates to Chicago." Sherman is understood to be soon to make a formal organization in New York City, and will base his campaign upon direct opposition to the third-term idea. The purpose, of course, is to divide, if possible, the New York delegation to the Mational Republican Convention, so that Confiling cannot cast the vote of the State for Grant.

THE GRANT MEN MERE

THE GRANT MEN HERE

are very sure that they can carry the Pennsylvania delegation when they want it. One of them said to-day that it made no difference what instructions the County Conventions might give the delegates to the State Convention, when Cameron got to Harrisburg that would all be settled; instructions would be given there, and no other instructions would be binding. The position of the Grant men is this: After looking over the field, they will put Grant in nomination if he can be chosen on the first ballot; otherwise they have determined not to present his name at all. They are sure that he cannot stand a close and hard fight, but, if nominated at all, must be nominated with a rush. In short, his nomination must be the natural end of the enthusiastic boom in which the movement was started. It may be that the result of the Pennsylvania State Convention will settle his candidacy, but Cameron and his friends here say that if it does it will be because they will permit it. They say they are sure of Pennsylvania if they want it, but that they do not want it if their favorit's momination on the first ballot is out of the question. This is the way in which they appear to be anticipating defeat.

IT APPEARS THAT MURAT HALSTRAD, THE GRANT MEN HERE

IT APPEARS THAT MURAT HALSTRAD, IT APPEARS THAT MURAT HALSTRAD, of the Cincinnati Commercial, is the authority for the story that Gen. Grant has instructed his intimate friends to withdraw his name from the canvass, and that the formal withdrawal is to be made next week in the Pennsylvania State Convention. Halstead, who is one of the most active engineers of the Sherman movement, vouches for the accuracy of the story, but conceals the source from which he derives it. General the source from which he derives it. General and the statement, and do not think that Halstead would likely be the person through whom Gen. Grantwould communicate his confidence to the public.

CONVENTION CALLED.

NEWARK, N. J. Jan. 28.—The Republican Con-

he Chicago Convention.

AID FOR IRELAND.

THURLOW WEED'S PLAN.

New York, Jan. 28.—The announcement from Washington that a bill has been presented to Congress to incorporate the Cosmo-American Colomization and General Emigration Bureau of the United States, has led to considerable comment in connection with the Irish land question. Thurlow Weed, who is among the members of the organization, says: "It is proposed to have land grants made by the Government smaller than at the present, forty acres instead of 160, so as to admit of a wider distribution. An Irishman and his family could live well, by industry and thrift, on forty acres of good land in the West. The object of the scheme is to alleviate, as far as possible, the condition of families and individuals. I heard Parnell address a meeting on the Irish question. He stated the case with great clearness and fairness, and has done much to direct the public mind in England to the consideration of the question. I see John Bright has taken decided grounds, advocating the possession of land by tenants. This is practical and entitled to favor. The only permanent relief for Ireland is a change in the tenure of land, so that instead of THURLOW WEED'S PLAN. change in the tenure of land, so that instead of being held in the hands of a few it may be distributed. The great curse of the present system is that the masses labor for the benefit of the few who live in luxury abroad. The system of entail, by which the ownership of large estates is retained in the hands of individuals cestates is retained in the hands of individuals without the power of selling, should be changed. If the law of entail is changed the land will in time become subdivided by a natural process. We also had a remnant of the feudal system in our Constitution, but it was rooted out. But before this was done we had an illustration of the evils existing in Ireland to-day in the anti-rent war in Albany and Renseslaer Counties. The matter was finally adjusted by converting leases into freeholds purchased by tenants, who gave bonds and mortrages in payment. There was no trouble after the change was made. I have traveled through Ireland and know the situation. The people who own their farms are prosperous, while those who rent lands are in poverty. Ten thousand creatures, scantily clothed and fed, should not be compelled to labor for the benefit of one person, as is done in Ireland. An Irishman is not lazy by nature or habits. He is willing to work at even inadequate compensation."

PARNELL AT TROY.
TBOY, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The Parnell reception here to-night was an immense affair. United States District-Attorney Martin I. Townsend presided, and made an address of welcome. On the stage were many prominent Protestant cler-gymen. Among the contributors were some col-ored citizens. The subscriptions amount to \$3, 600, and the sale of admission tickets from \$1,200 to \$1,500 more. Parnell was banqueted after the reception by prominent citizens.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 28.—It is proposed to take up a general collection in this State on St. Patrick's Day for the relief of Ireland's poor. Newark has just raised nearly \$2,000 for Ireland, and Jersey City nearly \$2,000.

and Jersey City nearly \$2,000.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 28.—The Citizens'
Irish Relief Committee selected the Rev. Joseph
A. Galbraith of Trinity College, Dublin, the Rev.
Engene Sheehy of Kilmallock, the Rev. W. Fleming Stevenson of Dublin, W. H. O'Sullivan of
Kilmallock, and William Thompson as a committee to distribute supplies. One thousand
dollars have been sont to the nuns of Kenmara.
Theory. Jen. 28.—Paraell visits this city TORONTO, Jan. 28.—Parnell visits this city about Feb. 20. He will lecture under the auspices of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union. Every national society, irrespective of creed, will be invited to join in the reception. The Irish relief fund collected here is now \$2,000.

A WINDFALL.

A Buffalo Saloonkeeper Said to Have

A Buffalo Salconkeeper Said to Have Pallen Heir to Nine Million Florins. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 28.—A salconkeeper named Philip Hinneberger, keeping a small place on Michigan street, has been notified that a millionaire named Ott had died recently in Vienna and made him his heir for several million dollars. After Ott's death the Surrogate's Court in Vienna sent to Max Schromberg, Austrian Minister in Pittsburg, to hunt up the heirs who were known to be living in America. Ott was a commission merchant at Vienna, was 80 years old, and died on the 7th of March, 1872. His property was valued at 3,000,000 or 2,000,000 florins. After much trouble Schromberg traced said heirs to Buffalo, who proved to be Hinneberger. The latter was requested to send his birthright papers and other documents establishing his identity to Vienna, and he has done so. There seems to be no doubt that Hinneberger is the rightful heir to this large sum. He is a poor German, about 35 years old, but claims to have been descended from wealthy parents. He says that he knew Ott, who was sort of grandparent. He has lived in this country for thirteen years, and has been working most of the time in breweries. It is now said that he is finely educated. He is a Socialist, and his salcon was a great headquarters for the Communists of this city. Of late he has rather abandoned his revolutionary principles and devoted his attention to literary pursuits. He has at all times been looked upon by his colaborers and patrons as a peculiar man. He is avaiting a letter from the old country to fully establish his title to the property.

FINANCIAL.

OLEVELAND, O., Jan. 28.—C. M. Spitzer & Co., bankers under the name of the German-American Bank, failed to-day. Liabilities, \$25,000; assets small. Cause, stock speculation.

FOREIGN.

Much Alarm Occasioned in Cuba by the Recent Earthquakes.

Agitators Davitt and Brennan to Run for Parliament.

ments by the Mansion House People. The Proposed German Army In-

Denial of Some of Parnell's State-

crease Still the Leading Sensation.

An Inexhaustible Petroleum Supply Recently Discovered in Germany.

An English Corps Soon to Move Upon the City of Herat.

CUBA.

CUBA.

RECENT LARTHQUAKES.

Special Cable.

HAVANA, Jan. 23.—The recurrent carthquake shocks in Vuelta Abajo and Havana have thoroughly alarmed the timid inhabitants of Western Cuba. Toward 5 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 25th, a slight oscillation in this city roused a comparatively few from their slumber. Later a sinister heave tossed people from their pillows, and caused no little consternation. These recent tremors have been multiplied at certain points of the interior, where, on the night of the 25th, three shocks are recorded, at 9, 11, and 2 o'clock.

From San Diego, Santiago, De Los Vegas, From San Diego, Santiago, De Los Vegas, Pinar, Del Rio,Cienfuegos, Mariel, and elsewhere come accounts of earthquakes and public ter-tor, monopolizing the press to the exclusion of

SAN CRISTOBAL, the apparent centre of the disturbance, is a town of about 1,000 inhabitants and 100 houses. It is seventy-five miles from Havana, and seventeen miles from Majanabay, on the south coast. A visit decloses the fact that the concussion there last Thursday might nearly jumbled the place to ruins. The church stands tottering, with its portion dismantled in front, its pillars razed, its cupola awry, its windows shattered, and its altar disturbed. The priest escaped from his house while the walls were falling. The telegraph office is half demolished; the Government and municipal buildings are untenable. A drugstore, which was large and heavily stocked to supply the surrounding county, is cracked in the interior and

from empty shelves. A primitive and cumbersome jail filled with prisoners and their guards is dismembered in every part. The presence of mind of the inmates was unique. The presence of mind of the inmates was unique. The presence of mind of the inmates was unique. The presence of mind of the inmates was unique. The presence of mind of the inmates are promptly interposed. One convict was shot dead after emerging through a crevice made by the earthquake, and bursting open the outer door. Three guards were wounded in the meles. Fourteen others of the inmates are in hospital with injuries sustained from failing beams and masonry. The dwellings suffered on a line distinctly traceable through the town, intersecting the aforementioned buildings, leaving others almost unharmed, though most of them were badly built of adobe. An American from Portland, Me., was nearly crushed under his kitchen chimney. A small stream runs past San Cristobal, and the rallroad bridge that spans it has bad its foundations so shaken that trains now cross at a snail-like pace until repairs can be made. On the verge of the stream STREWS DEEP WITH DEBRIS

SEVERAL FISSURES ARE DISCERNIBLE. severall Fissures are discernible.

being from three to ten inches wide, and from forty to 100 feet long. Some of them are of considerable depth. The inhabitants aver that on the morning after the earthquake these fissures emitted sulphurous vapors, and that the stream itself was strongly impregnated with sulphur and sait. A military guard and committee of engineers were dispatched to San Cristobal by the Government, and their decision is understood to be that no injured structures shall be repaired, but all must come down and be rebuilt.

injured structures shall be repaired, but all imust come down and be rebuilt.

Meanwhile scores of residents are leaving a spot that is now deemed to be accursed. The wildest theories are rife, based on superstitions three centuries old. In the country dozens of svil influences are held to be accountable, while in Havana the New York Gas Company's fresh stenches are denounced by negro preachers, who prophesy a speedy apocatypse, preceded by a swallowing up of the earth.

The Captain-General and his army are in the centre of the island. Meantime the Government has taken measures of temporary relief for those who have been excluded from their homes at San Cristobal and elsewhere.

GEN. GRANT.

To the Western Associated Press.

HAVANA, Jan. 28.—Gen. Grant and party strended the American circuis last night, and left for Vuelta Abajo this morning. They will probably return to Havana Saturday.

The King returned thanks to Gen. Grant for his dispatch of congratulation upon the occasion of his patron saint's day.

It is said Gen. Grant will not go to Nicarauga.

DAYETT AND BRENNAN FOR PARLIAMENT.

DUBLIN, Jan. 28.—The Nationalists of the County Mayo have decided to start Michael Davitt and Thomas Brennan, under indictment for sedition, as the candidates of the county for Parliament, on the understanding that if elected they shall not take their seats. The prospects of eir election are considered good.

FUND INCREASING.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Duchess of Maribon

London, Jan. 28.—The Duchess of Mariborough's fund for the relief of Irish distress amounts to £29,300.

NOT TRUE.

DUBLIN, Jan. 28.—To the Editors of the United States and Canada: The statement reported in the Irish newspapers to have been made at the meeting at Buffalo, N. Y., on Sunday, that defaulters in payment of rent are excluded from the Mansion House relief, was considered at a public meeting of this Committee. The Comittee desires to say that this statement, made, is totally without foundation, and that it is impossible to conceive how it could have been uttered. Real distress is the only condition for obtaining assistance from this Committee. It acts exclusively through local organizations, which include clergymen and representative laymen of all denominations and opinions rendering impossible the alleged distinction between sufferers. This Committee meets three times weekly, and is composed of representative men of all shades of opinions whose sole anxiety is to keep their fellow countrymen from perishing of hunger. The meetings of this Committee are open to the press. Also with reference to the statement alleged to have been made at Rochester. New York, it is hardly necessary to say that no individual newspaper was privy to the organization of this fund, and that it is utterly incorrect to say that any outsider paid for the telegrams sent by this Committee. The first telegram the Committee itself paid for. Subsequent telegrams (and this one) were sent free through the Associated Press by the generosity of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company.

Berlin, Jan. 28.—The National Zettana, in discussing the proposed increase of the army, says:

"The German nation is almost unanimous in its approval of Bismarck's resolution to resist Panslavism as soon as it shows itself becoming an active and aggressive power. As yet, Germany preserves friendly relations with official Russian The assurances of peace from the Russian press ought to be received with great satisfaction, but it must not be forgotten that it is more easy to excite fears than to pacify them."

INDEMNITY CLAIMED.

The Kosmos Steamship Company intend to claim heavy indemulty from Peru for the detention of the German steamer Europa.

BISMARCK.

Bismarck had a two hours' conference with Prederick William yesterday and an audience with the Emperor to-day.

CREDENTIALS.

Sabouroff has presented his credentials as Russian Ambassador.

THE REICHSTAG.

The Reichstag is summoned to meet on the 12th of February.

WILL BOT AMALGAWATS.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A Paris dispatch says the Left Centre has decided not to amalgamate with any other group.

RESIGNATION WITHDRAWN.

A Paris dispatch amounces that Count De St. Valler has withdrawn his resignation of the Ambassadorship to Berlin.

ALL SHEENE.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The recent rumors that there was some tension in the relations between France

and Spain have been dissipated by a cordial in-terriew between Premier De Freyeinet and the Marquis De Molins, the Spanish Ambassador. SATISTACTORY.

It is reported that Prince Hohenlohe, German Ambassador, has given satisfactory assurances to De Freyeinet relative to the German Army bill.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A Berlin correspondent reports that as a consequence of the interview between the Crown Prince Frederick William and Bismarck, the former has decided to postpone his journey to Pegli.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The weights for the Epsom meeting are amounced for the City and Suburb-an race, April 22. Parole will carry top weight, 120 pounds; Falsetto, 124; Mistake, 36; Boreas 130 pounds; Faisctto, 12; Bustane, 26, Wallen-and Slydance, 24 each; Geraldine, 26, Wallen-stein, 24; Nereld, 39; and Pappoore, 30. In the Great Surrey Handicap, April 20, Parole will carry 133 pounds; Mistake, 26; Slydance, 24; Wallenstein, 21; and Nereld 30. Only one horse Wallenstein, 91; and Nereid St. Unit will carry heavier weight than Parole in this

will carry heavier weight than Parole in this race.

Parole is weighted top for the Prince of Wales Stakes,—144 pounds; Falsetto, 122; Mistake, 110; Boreas and Slydance, 108 each; Geraldine, 107; Wallenstein, 105; Nereid, 106; and Pappoose, 102. These horses are all of Lorillard's stable.

In the Great Metropolitan Stakes race, April 21, Isonomy will carry top weight, 136 pounds; Falsetto, 124.

There are 109 nominations for the first race, fifty-three for the second, fifty-one for the third, and thirty-eight for the last.

A GREAT STRIKE OF WEAVERS.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A great strike of Burnley weavers is imminent. The cotton mills refuse to entertain any propositions from the Trades-Unions, and declare that only personal appeals will receive attention.

DEAD. "To cure a chronic or long-standing Disc truly a victory in the healing art; that reas-power that clearly discerns defect and suppli-remedy; that restores step by step—byden-the body which has been slowly attacked weakened by an insidious disease, not only mands our respect but deserves our gration. The Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillas solvent, which accomplishes this result, and

LONDON, Jan. 28.—John George Bronsonby, Earl of Bessborough, is dead.

LORD RAMSEY having promised the Live-pool Home-Rulers to support an inquiry into the question of home-rule, they have determined to give him their votes as a candidate at the Liverpool elections.

FRANCE.

CAUSED SURPRISS.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A Berlin correspondent reports that the postponement of the journey of the Crown Prince caused much surprise, and is generally commented upon in all political cir-

Prince Bismarck now enjoys good health. A THUNDERBOLT.

The National Zeitung's St. Petersburg letter states that the increase of the German army has fullen like a thunderboit upon the Bussian peoful

A dispatch from Berlin says borings in the Hanover petroleum region are now sixty feet, and the existence of a basin as large and rich as the one in Pennsylvania is regarded as beyond doubt by experts. The deepest borings already yield four hundredweights of oil per well daily. The borings are exclusively in the hands of Hamburg and Bremen firms engaged in the American trade.

SPAIN.

MENTAL CONDITION OF GONZALES MADRID, Jan. 28.—The physicians differed about the mental condition of Francisco Otero Gonzales, the would-be regicide. Some say he is sane, and others that he is imbecile. His trial

BARCELONA, Jan. 28.—A number of revolu-tionary papers have been seized here, and six internationalists arrested.

AFGHANISTAN. DEATH OF MAHOMED JAN.
Cable Special to The Tribune.
LONDON, Jan. 28.—A dispatch from Calcutta
says that a report of the death of Mahomed Jan
is current at Cabul, and is generally believed to

will renew their attack upon the British position about the third week of February, and conse-quently steps have been taken to reprovision

HERAT.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A Bombay dispatch says it is generally believed that an army corps will advance to Herat, and that that district will be transferred to Persia. All officers belonging to the Cabul Division, now on leave, are ordered to rejoin their command by March 15, when operations throughout Afghanistan will recommence.

WILL FIGURE

A Cabul dispatch says the Ghuzness sent word to Gen. Roberts that they have determined to fight to the last extremity unless Yakoob Khan is reinstated in Cabul as Ameer.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 28.—The bill for the purchase of the Roumanian railways by the State has been adopted in the Chamber of Deputies.

The administrative palace at Jassy, the ancient Capital of Moldavia, has been entirely destroyed by fire. It is believed to have been the work of

Caribaldi Thankful.

Cable Special to The Tribune.

Rome, Jan. 28.—Gen. Garibaldi. in a recent communication, thanked King Humbert that the laws of Italy have enabled him to obtain a a divorce from his wife, with whom he never lived, and to marry the mother of his children. The King is said to have acknowledged Garibaldi's letter, and made a cordial reply.

THEVING AMERICANS.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The two Americans arrested in Naples charged with the robbery at Brussels of the Russian naval officer are John Collins, aged about 16, and one Cleveland, alias Everest, alias Parguson, aged about 28. The Government of Belgium has made a demand for their extradition.

MUTTON.

of Belgium has made a demand for their extradition.

MULTON.

The French steamer Paraguay has arrived at Havre from South America with 10,000 carcasses of mutton preserved by refrigerators.

A dispatch from Vienna says: An Imperial irade has been issued, authorizing the Turkish Ministry to negotiate the Greek question upon the new basis projected by Greece. The sittings of the Turco-Greek Commission will therefore be resumed.

COMMOTION.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The recent preparations for an increase of the German army have caused commotion at all the German are spituals, and there is a general feeling of uneasiness in all diplomatic circles. Rumors of a probable collision between Russia and Germany are seriously discussed here, and the relations between those two Powers are considered quite precarious? The Car receives daily reports from the commanders of his armies concerning the condition and state of national defenses, and there is a marked activity in military circles. There are also reports that Russia is endeavoring to negotiate an alliance with France. On the other hand it is asserted that Bismarck is attempting to secure the cooperation of Austria and Italy in his designs, whatever they may be.

HAVANA, Jan. 28.—On the 15th inst. five persons, convicted by a court-martial of incendiarism and robbery, were shot at Santiago de Cuba.

INTERNATIONALISTS.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A Madrid dispatch says the persons who were arrested at Barcelona yester-day upon a charge of being Internationalists belong to the lower classes. Some are foreigners.

ARRESTED.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A correspondent at Paris reports that a cierk in a New York bank, who absocuded with \$20,000 has been arrested in Paris with \$10,000 on his person. The cierk states that he left \$5,000 in New Haven and \$2.500 at South-ampton.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

New York, Jan. 28.—Arrived—Steamships
Amerique, from Havre; Ethiopiz, from Glasgow; Parthia, from Liverpool; and Assyria,

OIL INSPECTION.

Special Dispatch to The Catego Tribuna.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 23.—The State Board of Health at a meeting to-night determined to present a bill to the Senate to-morrow providing for the appointment by the Governor of an Inspector of Illuminating Oils, the test to be the flash-test of 140 and the chill-test of 20; a penalty is attached for the sale of oils uninspected.

JUDGE RYAN'S CONDITION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 22.—Judge Byan's condition is somewhat better to-day, although he is still in a critical state.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind

Pure blood makes sound fiesh, strong bons a clear skin. If you would have your feed your bones sound, without caries, and your oplexion fair, use RADWAY'S BARRAPAR LIAN RESOLVENT.

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION

FALSE AND TRUE

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treaties

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolve

Chronic Skin Alseases, Uaries of the Bonmors in the Blood, Scrotulous Diseases, Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphills and Varever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Sail Rickets, Whita Swelling, Scald Head, Affections, Cankers, Giandular Swelling, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pinn Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Ger Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Da and varieties of the above complaints to sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known reme possesses the curative power over these dithat Hadway's Resolvent furnishes. It step by step, surely, from the foundations of the Body American Condition of the Body American Condition of the Body American Conditions of the Body

and headthy alood is supplied to the arms, from which new material is formed. The first corrective power of Radway's Received in cases where the system has been salive and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublin have accumulated and become deposited in bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the borickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, we swellings, varicose yeins, etc., the Sarsaparil will resolve away those deposits and externate the virus of the disease from the system of the corrections, or syphildiseases, however slow may be the cure. The cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, or syphildiseases, however slow may be the cure, and find their general health imping, their flesh and weight increasing, or excepting its own, is a sure sign that the curprogressing. In these diseases the patient results of the case is not inactive; if not arrested and difform the blood, it will spread and continus undermine the constitution. As soon as Sarsaparanticians.

"ease in health, strength, and fiesh

now a common recognized fact by all paris.
Witness the eases of Harman P. Krapp, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hostris published in our Almanse for 1879; also, that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

Space forbids our making paracular reference to the various.

One Dollar per Bottle.

Only requires minutes, not hours, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

Radway's Ready Relief,
In from one to twenty minutes, never talk to relieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent or exerciciating the sain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Inlium, Coppied, Nervous, Neuralcie, or prostrated with disease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammaton of Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Coses of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Brain Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Cross, Dtheris, Catarrh, Influenza, Headachs, Tocha Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chilblains, Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Cplaints, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in Chest, Back, of Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE

Fever and Ague cured for Fifty Cants. The is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malados, Billous, Scarlet. Typhold, Yellow, and the fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILIS) so quick a RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to directions, cure Cramps, Spanns, Son Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarries, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a botth of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few frops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French brandy or bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

All remedial agents capable of destroying the by an overdose should be avoided. Marsino, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyosciamus, and the powerful remedies, does at certain times in versinall doses, relieve the patient during the result of the system. But perhaps the scond dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause destinations when a positive remedy like assent when a positive remedy like assent pain quicker, without entailing the least discussing the least of the culty in either infant or adult.

The True Relief.

The True Relief. Radway's Ready Relief is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cente Per Bettle.

Perfect Purgative Soothing Apertons, Ass Without Pala, Always Reliable and Natural in their Operation. A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALCULA.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with weet gum, pure regulate, purify, cleans, or irengthen.

CAUTION.

Space forbids our making paracuto the various cases of chronic distribution of the various cases of chronic distribution of the paracutants and their friends must consult our they wish to obtain an idea of the potency of R. R. R. Remedies.

List of Diseases Cured by

RADWAY'S Washburne's Prospects-His and Great Popula SarsaparillianResolvent

of the Sou

dential friend and adviser of formed me this morning that concerted action to stir up a series of the series of th

have no information about Pennsylvania that you do me don't believe Mr. Blaine has a turns to this city his friends wil ize and see what can be done. The popular uprisings on his it time have been spontaneous."

"The signs in Iowa must be Mr. Blaine's friends?"

"Yes. Iowa will probably see tion to Chicago in favor of would naturally put it down for there was such overwhelmin movement as has been represhas been stendfast to Blaine's as devoted to him as it was at C "What other indications of do you see?"

"The most wonderful indicating a Blaine paper. It began the newspapers of the State in the showing would be strongly But to its own surprise it founthe Republican country press defections."

But to its own surprise it for the Republican country press. The same state of feeling cathe Republican members froweeks ago they were undecided in the men."

"Has Mr. Blaine any assureary New York?"

"His friends have. Reput Congress tell me that there of it. He has a strong hold owhere. Enthusiasm for him factured by brass bands. If will be elected by a majority state."

Perfectly tasteless, eleganty sweet gum, purper regulate, purify, elegantering strengthen.

Radwar's Pills, for the cure of all discrete of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidney, Sidder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspupsia, Billians Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all derangements of the Internal Viscera, and Internal Viscera, Internal Viscera, Internal Viscera, Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Shiking of Futtering at the Heart, Choking or Suneric Sensations when in a lying posture. Dimension of Puttering at the Heart, Choking or Suneric Sensations when in a lying posture. Dimension of Puttering at the Heart, Choking or Suneric Sensations when in a lying posture. Dimension Puttering at the Heart, Choking or Suneric Sensations when in a lying posture. Dimension Puttering at the Heart, Choking or Suneric Sensations when in a lying posture. Dimension Puttering at the Heart, Choking or Suneric Sensations when in the Heart, Defectancy of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Engant Puttering in the Fiest.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free system from all the above named disorders.

Price, 25 Cents Per Bea.

We repeat that the roader must consult of their cure, among which may be named;

"Putter Carlot Putters,"

"Radway on Firstable Urchre,"

"Radway on Firstable Urchre,"

"Radway on Firstable Urchre,"

"Radway on Serofula,"

and others relating to different classes.

BOLD BY DRUGGISTS. READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Bend a letter stomy to RADWAY & CO. S.

By Warren, or. Church w. See York

To you.

from That State dent's Views as

PRESIDENT

in Pennsylvan

Unexpected Strength Sho

herman's Candidacy-No

Logan-Southern Del

WASHINGT

WASHINGTH
BLAINE IN FENNSYL'
From Our Own Corresp
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26,—
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was known that Mr. Blaine
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machine was supposed to be a
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dential friend and adviser of

as he controls are understood men.

There is a good deal of visitir house in these days, and man to his plans. There is a commo ington that he is getting in effe South. The Kentucky State O which called the Convention to gates for the Chicago Conves resolutions commending the no ray to be Governor of Uth. mean? It is notorious that pointed by Secretary Sherma member of the Cabinet was on moval of Emery. Will not recognize Sherman's services in The New York Times has owith using the Southern office own schemes, and has given a stances. The case, has not hos proven as yet; and, as I have is certain that the President he countenanced anything of the Southern delegations, is core raum should be thoroughim, the Revenue Agents who region ostensibly for the purpositicit distilleries would be of the cause. This much may be ern delegates: If Grant does no will almost in a body go to friends of the Secretary assert vide the Southern vote even will be him. The Southern vote even will be in the southern vote oven will hamost in a body go to friends of the Secretary assert vide the Southern vote even will be him. The Southern vote, it a bered, is fickle and easily persual that been strongly urged as

present fear among Congress Conkling's wishes are not reepon his cars, as only he can, or Presidential campaign; and candidate of 1880, as he nee 1876, by his apathy. "It will reading," said an unsympaths sherman on Conkling, and Conbould appear in double coluctampaign."

On the other hand, a warm as man solemnly declares that tregard to the New York Custo interrupted for a moment the relations existing between Coman."

Sherman's canvaes thus far the same basis as Bristow's, and of the same elements. It is another Secretary of the Treass of his great services to the conhas the advantage in having a state behind him; but Bristov support that Sherman hasn't sufference of the two as related ive administrations is as when the Bristow being virtually Grant, and Sherman having of the President and all except possibly Mr. Evarts, whe puted to be a Grant man. Sher as Bristow was, by soft-money mer has also aroused the hostill induential wing of the sound-under the beautiful wing of the sound-under the supprise should develop about the same same of the same fact.

SHEEMAN AND LOG

UL RECOGNITION

AND TRUE m Dr. Radway's "Treatise o iseases Cured by rsaparillian Resolven

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Dyspepsia. Kidney and Bladronic Rheumatism and Gont, yet and Calculous Deposita be above complaints to which pen specious Baraes.

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these tumors by Radwars so certainly established that asidered almost miraculous is recognized fact by all parties. So it Harman P. K. mapp. Mrs. C. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, Almanse for 1879; also, that ins. in the present edition of rue." ar making particular references of chronic diseases reached HALLAN RESOLVENT. Invalida must consult our writings of a an idea of the promise and t. Remedias

llar per Bottle. MEMBLY.
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Ready Relief,
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AND AGUE.

cured for Fifty Cents. There is agent in the world that will ague, and all other Malarious, Tphoid, Yellow, and other RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RELIEF. The taken according to the cure Cramps, Spasms, Soururn, Slok Headache, Diarrhea, Wind-in the Bowels, and all d always carry a bottle of Rad-of with them. A few drops in t sickness or pains from change better than French brandy or ant. bermen should always be pro-

mas capable of destroying his hould be avoided. Morphine, arnica, hyosciamus, and other, a does at certain times, in very the patient during their actual to the patient of the patient of the most excruciating the patient or adult.

True Relief. True Relief.

7 Helief is the only remedial at will instantly stop pain.

Cente Per Bottle.

AUTION.

REGULATING PILLS! n, Always Reliable and in their Operation.
UBSTITUTE FOR CALOREL.
ess, elegantly coated with regulate, purify, cleans, and

regulate, purify, cleanse, and for the cure of all disorders liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladuses, Headache, Constipation, estion, Dyspepsia, Bildoumes, on of the Bowels, Piles, and of the Internal Viscora. Warnerfect cure. Purely vegetamercury, minerals, or delegate following symptoms resulted the Stomach, Nausca, to Food, Fullness of the Blood in yo the Stomach, Nausca, to Food, Fullness of Weight Sour Eructations, Sinking or Heart, Choking or Suffering a lying posture, Dimness of the Blood in the Stomach, New States, and Sudden Flushes of the Skin and Rpes, Pain Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of the Skin and Rpes, Pain Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of the Skin and Rpes, Pain Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of the Flesh.

LADWAY'S PILLS will free the above-named disorders.

BY DRUGGISTS.

Unexpected Strength Shown by Blaine in Pennsylvania.

PRESIDENTIAL.

therman's Candidacy-No Alliance with Logan-Southern Delegations. Washburne's Prospects-His High Character

be Maine Business Has Helped the Senator from That State.

and Great Popularity.

A Correspondent's Views as to the Attitude of the South.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.

BLAIRE IN FENNSYLVANIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—The sudden development of strength by Mr. Blaine in Pennsylvania has been as much of a surprise to his friends in this city as to the people at large. It was known that Mr. Blaine had many warm supporters in that State, but the power of the machine was supposed to be sufficient to stifle independent expressions of opinion. A confidential friend and adviser of Mr. Blaine interest me this morning that the reports of a

independent and adviser of Mr. Blaine informed me this morning that the reports of a soncered action to stir up a Blaine movement were groundless.

"Nothing has been done as yet by Mr. Blaine to forward his Presidential canvass," said this gentleman. "To my personal knowledge, Mr. Blaine's attention has been entirely taken up for eight weeks past by the Maine troubles. No organization has been made on his behalf; no canvass has been formally entered upon. I have no information about the situation in Pennsylvania that you do not possess, and I don't believe Mr. Blaine has any. When he returns to this city his friends will begin to organize and see what can be done. But, I assure you the popular uprisings on his behalf up to this time have been spontaneous."

"The signs in Iowa must be encouraging to Mr. Blaine's friends?"

"The signs in lowa must be encouraging to Mr. Blaine's friends?"

"Yes. lowa will probably send a solid delegation to Chicago in favor of Mr. Blaine. You would naturally put it down for a Grant State, if there was such overwhelming power in that movement as has been represented. But lowa has been steadfast to Blaine's cause. It is now as devoted to him as it was at Cincinnati in 1876."

"What other indications of a Blaine reaction are west."

"What other indications of a Blaine reaction do you see?"

"The most wonderful indication of all is in Indians. The Indianapolis Journal is now openly a Blaine paper. It began the canvass of the newspapers of the State in the full belief that the showing would be strongly in favor of Grant. But to its own surprise it found a majority of the Republican country press devoted to Blaine. The same state of feeling can be found among the Republican members from Indians. A few weeks ago they were undecided. Now they are Blaine men."

"Has friends have. Republican members of Congress tell me that there would be no doubt of it. He has a strong hold on the people everywhere. Enthusiasm for him needn't be manufactured by brass bands. If he is nominated he will be elected by a majority in every Northern State."

There can be no doubt that if the Presidential

There can be no doubt that if the Presidential candidate were to be chosen by the Republican members of the Lower House Mr. Blaine would be nominated. Not only the members from Indiana, but those from Pennsylvania, New York, parts of New England, and the West would be unbesistatingly for him. Before long you may hear the argument used in behalf of Blaine that he is the only Republican candidate who has a living chance of carrying Indiana; and that in so close a contest as this promises to be a State of that size cannot be neglected.

JOHN SHERMAN'S CANVASS

be a State of that size cannot be neglected.

JOHN SHERMAN'S CANVASS
begins to make itself felt and heard. If there
ever was any doubt in regard to Mr. Sherman's
pretensions to the Presidency they are now dispelled. He is openly in the field. His "Campaign Life" will soon be on the market. He is
the candidate of Ohio and the Administration.
Mr. Schurz is said to be for him. Mr. Garfield is
for him. It is understood that the three Illinois
men in the Treasury—Hawier, Burchard, and
Raum—are for him. The Syndicate is for him,
and it has been here in force very lately. Mr.
G. W. Childs and such Philadelphia Republicans
as he controls are understood to be Sherman
mon.

come to an understanding, with the engineer of the machine.

"Within two weeks," said an enthusiastic therman man, "the Secretary has been assured by Gov. Cornell that, if nominated, he will have the full vote of the party in New York, politics. The Secretary Such Christian love and charity are seldom arhibited in New York politics. The Secretary seems to believe in them. But there is an everpreent fear among Congressmen that if Mr. Conkling's wishes are not respected, he will rest on his oars, as only he can, during the whole Presidential campaign; and will defeat the candidate of 1850, as he nearly did the one of 1856, by his apathy. "It will be very lively reading," said an unsympathetic observer, "if Sherman on Conkling, and Conkling on Sherman, should appear in double columns in the next campaign."

On the other hand, a warm supporter of Sherman selemny declares that the differences in regard to the New York Custom-House "never instrupted for a moment the pleasant friendly relations existing between Conkling and Sherman."

does not trust or believe in the Illinois Senator; but thinks of him, as most public men do, as a very disagreeable person to have any dealings with. Sherman's dependence in Illinois will be his three lieutenants now sitting in the Treasury Building, who, as far as they have any intence, are put down as Sherman men. How else could the candidacy of John B. Hawley for the Governorship be quietly acquiesced in by his official chief? And on what other grounds can the non-committal attitude of Burchard and Raum toward every other candidate be explained?

There is but one expression of opinion among Congressmen as to the availability of Mr. Washburne, provided he can have the support of his own State. "His name would be a tower of strength," said one Congressman. "He would unite every wing and faction of the party," said another. He is the natural second choice of everybody except Don Cameron, who, as the nephew-in-law of Sherman, wants the Secretary after Grant. The Grant men ought to be for Washburne after their own choice is out of the way. The Blaine men cannot compromise en anybody else. Even Sherman would naturally prefer to be beaten by Washburne rather than by Blaine or Grant. Conkling would not think himself humiliated by the nomination of Washburne, as he would be by that of Blaine or Sherman.

Prominent Demograts here way that Washburne. WASHBURNE.

burne, as he would be by that of Blaine or Sherman.

Prominent Democrats here say that Washburne would be the hardest man for them to beat. His unobjectionable record, his great strength among the Germans, his high character as a man and a citizen, his long experience in public affairs, and his friendly relations with all the other contestants put him head and shoulders above any other candidate that has been mentioned. If the Republican party desires only to nominate a man that will be surely elected it could not possibly overlook him. Unfortunately, there is an impression here that Washburne will not have the delegation from his own State. If he should have that delegation, and if Gen. Grant should he got out of the way, his nomination would be among the immediate probabilities. With a sure German vote in Ohio and Wisconsin, and the promise of a hearty support from New York and New England, nothing could keep him out of the White House in 1881.

THE GRANT BOOM.

New England, nothing could keep him out of the White House in 1881.

The Grant boom.

Though a pretty bold front has been put on the opposition to Gen. Grant of late, it is assuming altogether too much to say that his cause has been as yet sensibly weakened. Nobody has said that the managers have changed their plans. Suppose fifteen counties out of sixty-seven in Pennsylvania have instructed for Blaine, what does that signify? The delegation may still be instructed to vote as a unit. New York is sure to send a Grant delegation. Even Massachusetts is counted on to contribute some Grant votes. The Young Reformers in Boston make a good deal of noise, but they don't count for much in Presidential years. Boutwell, Simmons, Butler, and Dawes might easily send a majority of the delegation to Chicago instructed for Grant. So Brother Dorsey has promised to arrange things in Arkansas, and some of the old Grant men in Louisiana, which has still a large representation, hope to make themselves heard.

Newspaper counts are notoriously misleading. In Boston, just before Long was nominated for Governor, every Republican newspaper demonstrated conclusively that Henry L. Plerce had a sure thing on the nomination: yet Long went in with the utmost ease. And he didn't have a metropolitannewspaper on his side. Don Cambron and Roscoe Conking don't write much for the newspapers; but they are usually around when nominations are making. Wouldn't it be wiser for politicians to wait until after the Pennsylvania Convention before indulging in prophecies?

BLAINE'S CANDIDACY.

BLAINE'S CANDIDACY.

HIS GROWING POPULARITY—EFFECT OF THE COLLAPES OF THE MAINE CONSPIRACY—THE STRONG MAN CRY LOSING EFFECT—THE STRENGTH OF GRANT AND SHERMAN.

Correspondence New York Tribune (Blaine Organ).

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—The collapse of the Maine conspiracy has brought Senator Blaine to the front as a Republican candidate for the Presidency in a manner that is very gratifying to his friends and adherents in Washington, while its effect upon the third-term movement, if it has had any effect at all, has been just the opposit of that which was predicted. If it was one of the objects of the Fusionists of Maine, or of those who furnished the brains and the money that were necessary in order to put the bogus concern on its feet, to steal the Electoral vote of Maine this year, and thus, by depriving Senator Blaine of the support of his own State, to make his candidacy impossible and dispose in advance of one of the most formidable, if not the most formidable, candidate which the Republicans have, the movement has been a boomerang. It has given Mr. Blaine an opportunity to display some of those qualities which, more than almost any others, are essential for a brilliant and successful administration of National affairs.

The Senator from Maine has sometimes been

tional affairs. The Senator from Maine has sometimes been looked upon, even by his friends, as a bold, dashing, impetuous leader, who carried his points by

mail has been here in Force very lately. Mr. as becomes a be controls are understood to be Shorman as the controls are understood to be Shorman as the controls are understood to be Shorman as the control and the second to the second to the control to t

The state of the control of the control of the state of the control of the control of the state of the control of the control of the state of

Gen. Grant, if he should be the candidate next November.

"If they will not," said a very influential Republican a day or two ago, "there is only one thing for us to do, and that is to nominate some other man. I had no sympathy with the 'soratchers' last fall. I think they acted very foolishly, but that is not a subject for present discussion. Our duty at Chicago will be to nominate a good Republican whom we can elect; and if it is known in advance that 15,000 Republicans in New York would refuse to vote for Gen. Grant, and that the party can be united on some other candidate, then it is our duty to drop Grant, no matter how strong our personal preference for him may be."

There is one feature of the Presidential canwass in the Republican party, as far as it has made progress, deserving notice, and that is an absence of vindictive bitterness of feeling between the advocates of rival candidate. I have no doubt that the second choice of a majority of the Grant men is either Senator Blaine or Secretary Sherman, and it is rare to find a man who advocates the nomination of one of the last two who would not prefer the other to any third man. The rivalry is sharp, but it is not vindictive; so unless there is a change there will be less danger than usual that some dark horse may win the race at Chicago. Z. L. W.

THE SOUTH.

HOW IT FEELS ABOUT GRANT, SHARMAN, BLAINE, AND CAMERON.

New York Herald, Jan. 26.

Thomas B. Keogh, of North Carolina, member of the Republican National Committee and Secretary of that organization, is in the city, and although the books of his motel do not indicate his presence there as a guest, a Herald reporter found him yesterday. In an introductory conversation, Mr. Keogh mentioned incidentally that he tried to keep his presence in the city quiet for the reason that he was not here on public business, and that, further, he did not wish to be interviewed as an officer off the National Committee. In the talk that followed, however, he said: "The National Committee will occupy its old quarters in the Flifth Avenue Hotel, and conduct the campaign from this city, as has been the custom for the last twenty years. The preparatory work will be begun very shortly, probably about the 22d of next month, when the working department of the Committee will occupy its old rooms at the hotel." Touching the conduct of the campaign, Mr. Keogh said there would be a meeting to elect a temporary Chairman and effect an organization. "Is any fight anticipated on the selection of the officers for temporary organization?" "Well, I reckon there will be a contest over that matter, although the temporary Chairman in the National Convention does not wield the power that that officer does in State Conventions. His duties restrict his powers."

"Has any one been spoken of for the position?"

"No; I believe not, further than we understand he will not be a member of our Committee. HOW IT FEELS ABOUT GRANT, SHERMAN, BLAINE,

"Has any one been spoken than we under-tion?"
"No: I believe not, further than we under-stand he will not be a member of our Committee. We will hold a meeting about twenty days before the Convention, probably here, and make all ar-rangements."

stand he will not be a member of our Committee. We will hold a meeting about twenty days before the Convention, probably here, and make all arrangements."

"Have you lately been South Mr. Keogh?"

"I just came from North Carolina, having journeyed to Florida with the ex-President's party. I suppose you are going to ask me what the feeling is down there. Well, I think the ex-President is the man for the South. He never was stronger in that region."

"What States can he carry?"

"Well, Judge Settle, now of Florida, is hopeful for that State, but he thinks it could be carried by any good Republican except Sherman. The Republicans down there have fixed up all their quarrels. We ought to carry South Carolina. I don't count on Louisiana."

"How about North Carolina? Could the Republicans carry it with the ex-President at the head of the ticket?"

"I think we could, perhaps, that is."

"Without him?"

"I don't think we would. I find that Sherman has no strength down there. He has taken so many chances, and has so liberally used his authority as Secretary of the Treasury, that while he has a sort of enforced obedience made apparent through the Southern Republican press, controlled by officeholders, there is a spirit or rebellion that will show itself very soon. Mr. Sherman is on very shaky ground."

"With that opinion about Sherman, I may ask for an equally frank expression about Blaine."

"Well, Blaine is coming forward. There is no doubt of that. He is a very strong man. I don't think Mr. Confiling is a candidate. I believe he is for the ex-President. I don't speak authoritatively. In naming the Southern States, I should have added that the ex-President could get Virginia. He carried it twice. The majority the last time was only 1,972. Last election the Republicans polied over 94,000 votes without any progenization whatever, while the Democratic on the ticket."

"Well, we want to put a man on the ticket when the could do more than anybody else. Judge Key has been spoken of. I think he is a good Republican now. Certai

PENNSYLVANIA.

BLAINE SWEEPS CHESTER—THE MAINE SENATOR VIRTUALLY WITHOUT OPPOSITION. WEST CHESTER, Jan. 25.—On Tuesday next the Republican County Convention will convene here for the purpose of selecting a delegate to the National Convention and a Senatorial and Representative delegate to the State Convention. On Saturday evening the delegate election was held for the purpose of selecting three men from each of the four wards of the borough to attend the County Convention. There was an unusally large vote polled, and the excitement ran higher than has been ever before known at a primary in our borough. In the North ward there was only one ticket in the field, and those selected as delegates were Samuel Hannum, Isaac Cochran, and Marshall H. Matlack. The vote for delegate to Chicago was as follows: James B. McFarland, who was the Blaine champion, 118; William B. Waddell, who is supposed to represent the interests of the Camerons, but who has a personal preference for John Sherman for President, 25; William M. Hayes, who has no choice for President, 31. The instructions for President were: Blaine, 131; Washburne, 5. In the South ward the instructions were for Blaine. Nineteen districts in the county have been heard from. All have been instructed for Blaine, Nineteen districts in the will be the unanimous choice of the county. Special to Philadelphia Press.
WEST CHESTER, Jan. 25.—On Tuesday next the

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC. Fourteenth Annual State Encamp

The fourteenth annual state Encampment.

The fourteenth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Bepublic Department of Illinois, commenced in this city yesterday morning, and will continue until to-night. A great many prominent members of the Order arrived in Chicago yesterday from different portions of the State, and a few from abroad, principal among whom was Gen. William Earnshaw, of Dayton, O., the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army.

The Department of Illinois contains over 1,600 members at the present time, and is growing rapidly. There are upward of 200 delegates in the city.

The Council of Administration held a secret executive session at 11 o'clock. The Board of Administration consisted of five Councilors to the Board of Officers, as follows: Gen. J. N. Reece, of Springfield, Capt. T. G. Lawler, of Rockford; J. Vosburg, of Chicago; J. W. Burst and Gen. J. T. Torrence, of Chicago, The officers of the Council were: Edgar D. Swain, Commander; Charles W. Paney, Senior Vice-Commander; Charles W. Paney, Senior Vice-Commander; Charles R. E. Koch, Assistant Adjutant-General; W. H. Watson, A. Q. M.; H. C. Cook, Inspector-General; N. H. Thomas, Judge Advocate; E. W. Chamberlain, Chief Mustering Officer; Dr. M. M. Robbins, Medical Director; and James Miller, Chaplain. The proceedings of the Council consisted in passing upon the credentials of the delegates and the reading of the reports of the delegates and the reading of the reports of the different officers of the life of the reports of the different officers of the Level of the reports of the different officers of the Level of the reports of the different officers of the Level of the reports of the different officers of the Level of the reports of the different officers of the Level of the reports of the different officers of the Level of the reports of the different officers of the Level of the reports of the council consisted in passing upon the credentials of the delegates and the reading of the Council consisted in passing upon the credentials of the

Thomas, Judge Advocate: E. W. Chamberlain. Chief Mustering Officer: Dr. M. M. Robbins, Medical Director; and James Miller, Chaplain. The proceedings of the Council consisted in passing upon the credentials of the delegates and the reading of the reports of the delegates and the reading of the reports of the different officers of the Department. The showing of the latter was very satisfactory, revealing the fact that the Department in Indiana. This closed the business for the morning.

At half-past i o'clock the delegates and the members of the different bosts of the city assembled at the Palmer House, and under the command of Gen. E. D. Swain, and proceeded by the band of Post 28, marched to Hershey Hall. A large number of ladies occupied the galleries as spectators. The Department officers were seated upon the glatform, with a number of prominent gentlemen, friends and members of the G. A. R., among whom were Lieut. Gov. Shuman, Bishop Fallows, Gen. Hilliard, Gen. William Earnshaw, Commander of the G. A. R. of the United States, and Post 28 Quartet.

The public reception opened with an assembly call. At the sound of the martial music the old soldiers fairly shouted. Many arose to their feet, and tears streamed from their eyes. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain, the Rev. James Miller, of Batavia. Post 28 Quartet then chanted the Lord's Prayer. A number of bugle-calls were again sounded, and Lieut. Gov. Shuman delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Fallows, in a spiendid address, after the Quartet had sung "I se gwine back to Dixie." Gen. William Earnshaw delivered an address, in which he spoke of the origin and principles of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The bugle corps accuted another call, and Mrs. H. Wager recited "Kelley's Ferry." receiving a basket of flowers and an efacore.

"Betreat" was executed by the fife and drum, and the exercises closed, so far as the public was concerned.

Again forming in line, the delegates marched to the Grand Army Hall, No. 187 Washi

capacity.

Col. L. W. Perce, the Past Post Commander, was presented with a beautiful solid gold badge, bearing an inscription showing that the gift came from the members of Post 28. Col. Perce responded to the presentation in a witty speech thanking his friends for their appreciation of his apprecia

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, CARLINVILLE, Ill., Jan. 25.—A mysterious case of disappearance has developed at Virden in this county. A son of the Rev. M. C. Clark, a this county. A son of the Rev. M. C. Clark, a former minister of this city, was sent to Virden to have a check cashed. The check was presented at the bank and paid, and from that time to the present the boy has not been seen. He left his borse hitched to a fence, and it remained there for three days. Nothing has been developed to show what became of the boy, and it is feared that he has been foully dealt with.

MICHIGAN CHARITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. LANSING, Mich., Jan. 28.—The Commissi LANSING, Mich., Jan. 28.—The Commissioners for the Reform School for Girls met in the Governor's office this afternoon and organized by the election of officers as follows: Chairman, Mrs. Samuel L. Fuller, of Grand Rapids; Secretary, Miss Emma A. Hall, of Filmt; Trensurer, William H. Walby, of Adrain. They adopted a resolution that the institution shall not be located where any other State institution now exists, and also that proposals will be received until April 1. THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMBER-ous patrons throughout the city, we have Estab-lished Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. n. on Saturdays: J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 126 J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 128
Twenty-second-st.
W.F. BOGART, Druggist, 68 Cottage Grove-av.,
northwest corner Finity-offth-st.
C.H.AS. BENNETT, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 99
West Madison-st., near Western-av.
TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 26 Blue Island-av.,
corner of Twelfth-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Frinting and Advertising
Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Divisionst., between LaSalle and Wells.
L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 45 North
Clark-st., corner Division.

Clark-st., corner Division.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED-OF DAVID RODlarge ears, it years of age; light hair and eyes; of Jewish birth. Liberal reward for information concerning
him. Address G. RODERICH, 25 South Clark-st.,
Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL-LEE ST. CLAIR'S FRIENDS CAN
hear from her by addressins her at the Post-Office.

PERSONAL-INFORMATION WANTED OF THE
whereabouts of Vincent Peter Campbell, a railroad man, by his sick wife, at 53 Twenty-sixth-st.

FINANCIAL.

A M PREPARED TO LOAN MONEY ON DIAmonds, watches, and jewelry. LIPMAN'S Loan
monds watches, and jewelry. LIPMAN'S Loan
Gold and silver bought for cash or exchanged; for
sale, diamonds, watches, and jewelry is per cent less
than store prices. Business considential. sale, diamonds, watches, and jeweiry in per cent less than store prices. Business confidential.

ANY AMOUNTS ADVANCED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal. Terms reasonable. Call at Rooms 19 and 20, 126 Washington-st.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, and other good securities. 120 Dearborn-st. Boom 4.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' raises. D. LAUNDER, Booms and S. 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, niture, pianos, etc., without removal. Room II, Charles of every description, at GOLD-SMID'S Loan and Rullion Office (theorast), 25 East Madison-st. Established 1855.

Thave a Well Obscanling Dusiness Com-

I HAVE A WELL ORGANIZED BUSINESS, COM-HAVE A WELL ORGANIZED BUSINESS, COMbined merchandies and manufactering, capable of
large and profitable extension; am perfectly clear of
large and profitable extension; am perfectly clear of
liabilities, but need \$6,000 to respond to my growing
trade; prefer special partner, but might arrange with
good office manager. Unexceptionable reference given
and required. Address P 35. Tribune office.

Loans MADE ON FURNITURE WITHOUT REl movel: also on pianos and other good securities,
in amounts to suit. 12 Destborn-st. Rooms IT and IS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHATTELS AND GOOD
security. Commercial paper and chattel mortgages bought. Room 5, 32 a Salle-32.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON IMJAMES M. GAMBLE, Room 5, 46 Destborn-st. MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTY in Chicago or veining and illinois farms within 150 miles. B. L. PEASE, 16 Dearborn-st.

WANTED-TWO FOR ONE YEAR ON BUILDINGS on chool iand lease; renting for \$1,000 per year. Liberal interest, and everything made satisfactory. HOTCHKISS & CRANDALL, 108 Washington-st., Room 14.

ONSULT MRS. FRANKS ON LOVE, MARRIAGE,
divorce, law affairs, speculation, business. 170
est Madison-st. Fee Sic and \$1. Fa. m. 8 p. m. MACHINERY. CPECIALITIES - RIVET ELEVATOR-BUCKETS;
Datent iron conveyors for grain; belting, rubber, leather, chain, and cotton; safety-boots for elevators; grain-scoops; corn-shelters, all sizes; pulleys, shafting, and general grain machinery. Send for lists and prices. N. HAWKINS & CO., supply-house, 24 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—A CHOICE SUBURBAN RESIdence; 10 rooms, with large grounds; near city (west); fruit and ornamental trees. Want choice section of farming land near railroad depot; would prefer Southeastern Kansas. AddressQ I, Tribune

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF
delothing at GRILDER'S, 54 State-st, Orders by
mail prompily attended to. Established 1861.

STORAGE.

CTORAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE,
buggies, etc.; chespect and beel in city; advances at
30 p. c. per samum. J. C. & G. PARRY, 36 W. Monroe.

story brick house North Oakley-st., 2.300. 1100 Michigan-av., corner Adams-st. j acres Vinconnes-av., near Forty-first-st. il feet near McCormick's Reaper Factory.

er foot. 37x174 Wabash-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., 365 per 00t. 180 Fourth-av., with two-story house. 180x20 Cornell-st., near Chesimut, 85. 30x100 Indians-av., near Fifty-fourth-st. 80x256 Egandaie-av., near Forty-sixth-st. 30x100 Kimbark-av., near Fifty-fourth-st.

foot. Sambark-av., near Firty-fourth-st. foot. Sariel Wabash-av., near Forty-second-st. 5 lots Thirty-ninth-st., near Stewart-av. 40 lots corner Western and Fullerton-avi 30 lots at Parkside, accessible by Illinois Central 10 lots West Huron and Erie-sts., near Noble-st.

Diots West Huron and Erie-sta, near Noble-st., 1800.

J. W. FARLIN. 55 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—\$15.000—\$6.000 CASH DOWN, \$10.000 IS
a mortgage at 6 per cent, five years to run, just put on the property six mouths ago. This is a fine E-room modern dwelling, splendid barn, and lot 5ix180 feet, on Michigan-av., near Twenty-eighth-st. It is cervalny the greatest barrain that is offered in the city. Not meighborhood, and a first-class house. You will be the createst barrain that is offered in the city. Not meighborhood, and a first-class house. You will be a fine class Gothie frame dwelling, it rooms, and lot 3ix180, escass Gothie frame dwelling, it rooms, and lot 3ix180, escass Gothie frame dwelling, it rooms, and lot 3ix180, escass Gothie frame dwelling, it rooms, and lot 3ix180, escass Gothie frame dwelling, it rooms, and lot 3ix180, escass Gothie frame dwelling, it rooms, and basement stone-front house on the first order, north of Eighteenth-st.; east front to many and basement stone-front house on Michigan-ov, and basement stone-front house on Michigan-ov, and Twenty-first-st.; very cheap.

Three-story stone front on Take; cheap.

Brick and stone house on Jackson and Honore-sis. Good corner for investment on Madison-st.

H. M. SHERWOOD, 70 State-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY BE-

Los office take and Leavitt-sts. cheap.

I. M. SHERWOOD, 70 State-st

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY B

I longing to an Essatern party will be sold at abo
half its value on reasonable terms. Title good in
respects. S. 170, No. 7 North age-st, large frame
room house with full-sized lot. \$1,700, No. 431 levit
jot. 81,000, 105 checks-room house with full-siz
lot. 81,000, 105 Centres-s-t, three-story brick,
rooms. \$6,000, 105 Centres-s-r, three-story frame a
brick. \$120 per front foot, \$60,75, Warren-s-v, ne
Paulitas-st, south front. Inquire at 135 Dearbornin bank.

POR SALE — ON THE NORTH SIDE, IN THE neighborhood of St. James' Church, a brown stone from thrmished. Apply, to W. H. STICKNEY, 116 Washington-st., Room &. washington-st., Room 38.

POR SALE—A FINE BRICK RESIDENCE ON LOT

FOR SALE—A FINE BRICK RESIDENCE ON LOT

ROYALS, near city limits and Drexel boulevard, well

worth 850,008, will be sold for \$7,000 if taken at once, as

equity expires in a few days. Five acres close to

Central Park at a great sacrifice if taken within ten

days. WALTER TRUMBULL, Room @ Resper Block

days. WALTERTRUMBULL, Room & Resper Block
FOR SALE-60 FEET ON LA SALLE-8T., NEAR
Division.
Sofiest on Clark-st., near Division, at a bargain. An
offer wanted on either or both pieces.
HENRY WALLER, Jr.,
SO Dearborn-st.
FOR SALE-DNE OF THE FINEST STONE-FRONT
houses on the South Side; newly and elegantly
finished; in perfect order, EALM Possession within
thirty days. MATSON HILL, W Washington-st.
FOR SALE-OR LEASE-DOCK PROPERTY. WE
rare now prepared to sell or lease for one or more
years the docks formerly occupied by Mears, Bates &
Co., on the north side of the Chicago River, located
at the intersection of the North Branch with the main
channel of the Chicago River, having a river frontage of shout 20 feet. Apply to JOHN MATTOCKS, 40
Dearborn-st.
FOR SALE—A FINE FIRST-CLASS 2-STORY AND

per or about a ree.

POR SALE—A FINE, FIRST-CLASS 2-STORY AND Celiar, with attic, double pressed brick house, stone trimmings, plate glass, steam-heating, gas fix tures, range, storm windows, screens. 2-story fine brick barn, lot 50:120, building 60:00, No. 900 Indiana-av., east front, between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts.; one of the best locations on the South Side. It will be sold for \$25,000, and is very cheap. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO. 87 Dearborn-st. JACOB WEIL & CO., St Dearborn-st.

POR SALE-BY H. C. MOREY, 95 CLARK-ST.:

One of the best residences in Riverside, with plenty of fruit, and one acre of ground at a great bargain. Brick house and large lot at Highland Park, 85,000. Brick house and large lot at Park Ridge. FIGE ROUSE and large lot at Park Ridge.

Leavitt-st. 90x124 frame house and barn, north front, No. 360. HAY & FRENTICE, 3' South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—SUBJECT TO LEASE—SAX21 FEET fronting on Larrabee-st. and Grant-place, improved by lessee. Very low and favorable terms. T. C. ESTEE, Room 2, 13' Monroe-st. FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV., CORNER OF Thirtieth-st., 20 feet, with cottage and barn. Will be sold cheap. SLOSSON & CO., 156 La Salle-st. FOR SALE—ONE LOT ON WARREN-AV., NEAF California-av., only \$600; 24x125 on Madison, \$1,000 J. H. KEELER, 165 Clark-st. J. H. KEELER, 165 Clark-st.

FOR SALE-\$5,00-EASY TERMS, MARBLE
front on West, Washington-st., east of Union
Park. J. C. MAGILL, 56 Washington-st.

FOR SALE-HOUSE ON GREEN-ST., SOUTH OF
Monroe-st., 30x125, 15 rooms, all modern improvements, J. D. HARVEY, 110 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. POR SALE—ACRES, RIVER FRONT, AT RIVER-dale and Dalton. T. C. ESTEE, Room 2, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE-HYDE PARK LOTS. CALL OR
send for plat, with prices. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 51 Major Block, La Salle and Madison-sts. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WANTED-HOUSE ON WEST SIDE, BETWEEN Centre-av. and Paulina-at.; south of Monros-st.; is rooms; all modern improvements; Ashland-av. preferred. J. D. HARVEY, 110 Dearborn-st. MAGILL.

WANTED—TO BUY—SMALL HOUSE AND LOT, from \$2,500 to \$4,000, on Adams, Monroe, or Washington-st. or Park or Warren-av. Address Foreman Freight Depot, 180 North Haisted-st.

WANTED—BUSINESS PROPERTY ON WEST Madison-st. North Clark, State, or Wabash-av. We have cash customers for same. SLOSSON & CO., 150 La Salle-st.

WANTED—\$10,000 RESIDENCE; WILL EXchange mining stock that is now selling at \$1 per
share, and advancing, for a good residence property,
prick or stone, worth from \$10,000 to \$12,000. Address
P 44. Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—RESIDENCE LOT ON
good paved street, or good residence, in exchange for nice house near Union Park. P 30, Tribnne office. change for nice house near Union Park. P. W. Tribune office.

WANTED-NICE HOUSE AND ABOUT FOUR acres near dy, will buy or rent. Owners answer early. T. C. ESTEE, Room 2, 183 Mostroe-st.

WANTED-ON NORTH OR SOUTH SIDE-A detached house; modern brick or stone, with a 30 to 50 foot lot. P 65, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO BUY-A HOUSE AND LOT ON Indiana or Michigan-av., from 8,000 to 10,000. Give number and price confidentialy, for one week, P 85, Tribune office.

TO RENT-HOUSES.

North Side.

North Side.

TO RENT-A NEW 3-STORY AND BASEMENT degrant stone-front house, No. 189 Dearborn-av., chesp till ist of May. ERNST HESS, St La Galle-st, Room 4.

TO RENT—AT 201 AND 206 WABASH-AV. PLEA-sant and nicely furnished rooms in suite or single, with or without board. Inquire at Suite 8. with of without board. Inquire at Suite 8.

TO RENT-FURNISHED FRONT HALL ROOM,
for gentleman. 388 Wabash-av.

TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITtable for light house keeping and lodging. Transients
taken. 10 Sherman-st, corner Jackson.

TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED AND UNFURmished rooms at 78 East Van Buren-st.
TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL FRONT,
for gentlemen, at 47 Monroe-st, opposite Palmer
House. Apply at Room II. TO RENT-A PLEASANT EAST FRONT ALCOVE

West Side.

To RENT-WITHOUT BOARD, FINE NEWLY furnished aleove room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, in strictly private family, all modern improvements; references exchanged inquire at 350 West Adams-st., between Aberdeen and Contre-av. Centre-av.

TO RENT—A NICELY-PURNISHED SOUTHfront alcove room on West Monroe-st, to two
gentlemen. Address Q 3, Tribune office.

TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c. Stores.
TO RENT-STORE NO. 24 EAST MADISON-ST., 5-story and basement, opposite Field, Leiter & Co., a wholesale house.
Three houses, with five acres of land each, in Montrose, eight miles from Chicago. Inquire of LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 70 La Salle-st. TO RENT-TWO DOUBLE STORES, WITH BASE-ments, corner Madison-st, and Wabash-av, each solid. Will divide or connect them, making 10 feet frontage, light from three sides. Apply to E. E. MYERS, law-bookseller, III and 125 Monroe-st.

MYEES, law-bookseller, El and El Monroe-st.

Miscella neous.

To RENT-ON LONG GROUND LEASE, SUB-LOT 2 of Lot 4, Sub-Lots 1 and 2 of Sub-Lot 5 of Lot 4, all in Block 35, Original Town, being 20 feet on Lakest and 3 feet on Fitth-sw; a most desirable property to improve. Apply to J. B. WHITE, or J. N. BARKER, 121 LA Salle-st.

TO RENT-LARGE AND SMALL WELL-LIGHT-or A. E. BISHOP, 16 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED-TO RENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-HOUSE AT KENWOOD or Hyde Park, near depot; in good repair; for customer. J. D. HARVEY, 110 Dearborn-st. W or Hyde Park, near depot; in good repair; for customer. J. D. HARVEN; I il Dearbornest.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE ON STATE OR Clark-st., north of Adams; or Madison-st, east of La Saile. Will pay a fair bonus to party having a lease for two or more years. Address Q 36. Tribane.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAN AND WIFE (NO children) three small rooms, on first floor, mitable for light housekeeping; must be either on Clark-st. or between Lake, River, or Post-Office. Rent must be low. Address J. Ell. TREAT. Chicago, ill.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED that or floor in an unexceptional locality and neighborhood; plumping and sewerage must be in perfect order. No attention will be paid to responses unless terms are explicitly stated. Boarding-house keepers, foreigners, and people who have children will vaste time by replying. Address Y 35. Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BUILDING, WITH SOME Tribane office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BUILDING, WITH SOME Tribane office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FULLY FURNISHED house, three mories, in good location, either North or South; would board the family if small. Address P 56, Tribune office.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, IN DRARsons, Editing, Advice free; it years' experisons, Business quiety and legally transacted.

D. BARRY HAMMER, JUSTICE OF THE PRACE.
Chitical mortage, etc., Schowlodged.

WANTED-MALE HELP. WANTED-DRUG CLERK-ONE NOT AFRAID Of Work, and who has plenty of common sense. Address, with reference and photograph, ADAIR BROSS, Washington, Ia.

WANTED-BY A CHICAGO TAILORS' TRIMming house, one first-class salesman who is Tribane office. WANTED-A GOOD SALESMAN. L. SCHICK, E.

WANTED—A GOOD WAGONMAKER—ONE competent to do wagon and bugsy work and take charge of a shop. To one having a capital of El® of El® of the country a fine opportunity to make money is offered. Address F. GRNSTER, Sheffield, Bureau Country, III.

WANTED—TRUNKMAKERS. VOGLER & GEUDTNER, corner North Wells and Superior-sts. Madison-st.

WANTED-AT ONCE-AT 274 EAST MADISONst., top floor, an experienced man as foreman
in a shop coat factory; two basters, and two pressers;
good wages to the right ones.

WANTED-A DOUNG MAN IN A PRINTINGoffice who understands obeck binding and cutting stock. O. P. BASSETT & CO., 74 and 78 Randolph-st. WANTED-5 COPPERSMITHS AT E. SMEETH'S.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—6 WOODCHOPPERS, 41 PER CORD;
30 for levee work South at \$1.75 per day.
CHRISTIAN & CO., 28 South Water-4t. WANTED-ALL GOOD LABORERS I CAN GET-50 choppers, 50 coal miners, and 50 teams, \$4.00 per day, at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

Per day, at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

Tilscella neous.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OF business asperience to travel. Good references required. Apply to FRED C. COOK, 6 Portland Block.

WANTED—GENTS FOR "WILLIAM LLOYD Garvison and His Times," by Oliver Johnson; introduction by John G. Whittier. Now ready—Splendid success. H. R. RUSSELL & CO., Publishers, 57 Corahlil, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—AN OUTDOOB SALESMAN FOR city and suburbs; will instruct a man possessing some ability and give liberal compensation in salary and commission. State previous business, and address F 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—WHOLESALE CLOTHING SALES-WANTED-WHOLESALE CLOTHING SALES men to travel. CLEMENT & SAYER, 416, M. 424 Milwaukee-av. WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN FOR IN-door work in a private family. Apply, with ref-erences, from 8 to 9 p. m., at 126 Dearborn-av. wanted—A RELIABLE MAN ACQUAINTED—With dry goods jobbing trade of this city to represent a party; must give good reference, and commence feb. I. Address confidentially, Fol. Tribune.

Wanted—A FIRST-CLASS STENOGRAPHER and type-writer operator; one who has had experience in an insurance office preferred. References required. Address P.9, Tribune office. perience in a insurance once preferred. References required. Address P 29, Tribune office.

WANTED-SOBER AND INDUSTRIOUS MAN to wash and do general work in stable; don't call unless experienced; 25 and board. 912 Madison.

WANTED-YOUNG MAN OF STEADY HABITS in light business; moderate salary; 375 security required. Address Q 5, Tribune office.

WANTED-AGENTS-MEN OF GENTEREL APpearance and ordinary intelligence for a business paying 50 5 week on a small capital. Send stampfor papers, or 25 cents for 51 samples. Merrill Manufacturing Company, 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED-A BRIGHT, SMART BOY ABOUT 15 years old for office boy and telephone. Address in own handwriting Q 3, Tribune office.

WANTED-A BAPID AND CLEAR COPYIST. Salary & per week. Address P 65, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. FOR SALE—AT THE GRAND CROSSING BARN, 39 young horses suitable for any work, from 700 to 1,500, all sound and warranted.

FOR SALE—TEAM PONIES, WHITE AND BLACK, fast pacers, 700 lbs; will sell cheap; no use for them. Inourier of P. J. HEALY, 354 North Clarkst, or J. E. NORTON, 151 Dearborn-st, WANTED-A GOOD SECOND-HAND TRACK sulky, low down. H. C. TINDALL, Commercial

WANTED-A TWO-SEATED CARRIAGE, SIN gle, for good real estate. Address P.91, Trib BUSINESS CHANCES. BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BARGAIN—FOR SALE OR RENT ON FAvorable terms (with or without machinery), a
machine-shop and foundry in successful operation; is
a large building, and well adapted for all kinds of
business, and located in the heart of the city. Address 90 East Erie-st., Chicago.

DUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD, PARTNERSHIPS
negotiated, grocery, drug, hardware, and other
stocks bought, sold, and exchanged, J. E. KIMBALL,
& CO., brokers, 125 Washington-st., Room 18. POR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A JEW-elry store, or will sell fixtures and rent store; low rent; location South Side. Address P 61, Tribune. POR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST AND BEST assorted stocks of groceries; cheap for cash. Inquire at the store, 186 Archer-av.

FOR SALE—THE EAGLE MILLS, AT LACON, Ill., in the middle of the corn-growing region; can be converted into a glucose manufactory as small expense. CLINTON BRIGGS & HEERMANS, Star & Crescent Mills.

FOR SALE—LUMBER, LIME, AND COAL-YARD, I with six lots on railroad switch; residence and four lots in a live town in Central low; also two improved farms, 160 acres each. Address Lock Box E, Dallas Centre, Dallas County, Ia. Centre, Dallas County, is.

CENTILEMEN OF CHARACTER AND MEANS of desiring to engage in a first-class lucrative business will do well to investigate Granty's condensed or new process coffee, which is now in use in some of the finest hotels and restaurants in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Licenses are given to satisfactory parties to manufacture it for a term of years in clities of 1,000 inhabitants and upwards. Urns, faucets, and coffee can be seen and tested at the office of the New York Condensed Coffee Company, 30 Randolph-st., Chicago, Central Muisc-Hall Building.

DARE OSLOCK BOX E. Dallas S. ANTED—BY A GOOD, CAPABLE girl for general housework in small private family. Good reference. 12 Twentieth-st.

STUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, CAPABLE girl for general housework in small private family. Study of the form of the first class cook and laundress. City references. 21 Elighteenth-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF TH RARE CHANCE—VALUABLE CARRIAGE AND wheel works for sale. Grounds large, buildings commodious, machinery for thirty sets of wheels a day, and for all other carriage and wagon woodwork in proportion, with machine shop and forges to match; all in tip-top order. Terms easy. For particulars address T F K, Room 8, No. 20 West Thirdst, Cincinnail, O.

THE GREAT AMERICAN FERTILIZER—
AGents wanted: price now fixed for the States of
Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, and
Michigani is 50,00 sach; big money can be made by
Colorado, Lincoln Park, Chicago, and States of Indiana,
Colorado, Lincoln Park, Chicago, and Colorado, Lincoln Park, Chicago, and Colorado, Lincoln Park, Chicago, Chicago, Chicago, and sole owner, Post Bor B,
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Chicago.

UNUSUAL BUSINESS OPENING—FOR SALE—AN established safe and profitable manufacturing business in this city; \$10,000 investment necessary; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address M & Tribune office. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS:

DECKER BROS.

| PIANOS are conceded by all the great artists of Europe and America to be the best. Are receiving daily invoices of their new sonle upright—the most elegant plano for the parlor or drawing-room yet produced. STORY & CAMP, 188 and 180 state-st. ORGANS 'lead the world.'
No one disputes the superiority of these beautiful instruments. Prices low and terms easy.
STORY & CAMP,
128 and 120 State-st. PIANOS, with "the patent equalizing scale and linear bridge." have become the most deservedly popular plano in America, Our motto is "lowest prices and easiest terms in the city, MATHUSHEK

STORY & CAMP. 188 and 190 State-st. FOR SALE—AN UPRIGHT CHICKERING SEVEN octave plano, in good condition; price, \$175 cash. 25 Indiana-av.

PIANOS
and considered before in this makes and perchase to when you are tree of the considered before in this makes and perchasers will find ore than ever offered before in this makes and perchasers will find ore than the considered before and perchasers will find ore the considered before the considered be south side, 8 to 9 a. m. Patients waited upon if desired.

RHEUMATISM—MRS. R. A. CARR WARRANTS
A permanent cure to those suffering with rheumatism or neuralgia. Consultation free. 48 Walnash-av.

THE TURKISH, HUSSIAN, AND ELECTRIC beth-rooms at the Palmer House in eve been greatly enlarged, especially in the indice' department, and are now very elegant and attractive. Try them.

WANTED—SECOND—HAND PHOTOGRAPHIC outlet; tubes, baths, etc. Address Q 34, Tribme office.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY ON THE NORTH SIDE WISHES TO take lessons evenings in arithmetic; lady teacher preferred. Address Q 4, Tribme office.

TALOCUTION—A CLASS IN ELOCUTION AND

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. KEAN, 173 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO—CONSULtation free, personally or by letter, on chronic
male or female diseases. Cures warranted. Finest
illustrated book extant, 536 pages, beautifully bound;
prescriptions for all diseases. Price, 81 postpaid.

N. ER. V. OUS. EX. H. A. U. ST. 10. N.—A. MEDICAL
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WANTED-FEMALE HELP, WANTED-A GOOD, WILLING GIRL TO DO general housework, at 1166 Prairie-av. WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work, at 57 West Adams st. References re-WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work. One that is a good hundress and reliable may apply to-day at No. 27 Thirty-third-st. No. 17 Thirty-third-st. No. 27 Thirty-third-st. WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORE at the North Side city limits. Apply at 12 Clark WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE Work at 351 Calumet-av. WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENTRAL housework at 34 South Throoped.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL for general housework in a family of four. Apply at 446 West Van Buren-st. WANTED-GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework for family of three, 125 Indians-av WANTED—GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL HOUSEhousework for family of three. LES Indians-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; private family. See West Washington-st.

WANTED—AT 66 WABASH-AV.—A NO. I COOK;
also a first-class laundress; either Scotch, German, or English; private family.

WANTED—A DISHWASHER AT McoDNALD'S
restaurant, corner Haisted and Washington-sts.
Call at once; this morning, if possible.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK,
take care of children, and assist with sewing.
References required. Apply at 11M Prairie-av.

WANTED—ON WEST SIDE, INTELLIGENT
with a small cit, as mine is lately deceased. Wares
the per week and board for both. Address Q41, Tribunconfice.

WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSI work in a family of two. No Irish. 20 Park-a WANTED—MACHIER OPERATORS ON COATS:
also coat finishers. COL. O. LIPPINCOTT, E.
Randolph-st., second foor.

WANTED-WET-NURSE. APPLY TO DI. H. A. JOHNSON, 4 Sixteenth-st., between 9 and 2 a. m. WANTED-AT 906 MONROE-ST., A GOOD GIRL to take care of children. WANTED A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN-ONE that is willing and healthy—to take entire charge of a child and sew; none others need apply. 308 Michigan-av. Miscellaneous.

WANTED-A LADY TO DO SOME COPYING AT her home. Only one who writes a plain, near hand need address Q i, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. BOOKKeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD RELIABLE
man of several years' experience, for a clerkanip
in some good house, hotel, or other department. Can
give good city reference. P & Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN;
have had several years' experience as entry and
invoice clerk in wholesale stove business. Can furnish first-class reference. Address B 180, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS
Salesman and accountant; will work cheap and
hard. Please address P 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUGGIST AND
chemist; have had six years' experience in the
business. Can give good references. Address Q 28,
Tribune office.

CUITIATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOM.

Thouse omee.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK

and laundress in a private family. Best reference.

Apply at 1438 South Dearborn-st. STUATION WANTED-CARRIAGE MANUFACTurers, an experienced carriage and ornamental
painter wants the work of a paint-shop; piece work
preferred. Best of references as to ability. Address
GEO. WRIGHT, Box 107, Lindsay, Ont.

GEO. WRIGHT, BOX 197, Lindsay, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS CUTcity tailoring trade; best of references given. Address HUTCHINSON & CO., Appleton, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CUTter; three years' experience; Swedish nationality. Best of references given. Address OH, Box 477,
Galesburg, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WATCHMAKER AND
Jeweler; seven years' experience. Can give good
reference. Address Q S, Tribune office.

COBCRIMENT, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN; IS A
direst-class driver and groom; single man and willing;
the best of city references. Address P S, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN AS
COACHMAN; B WIlling and obliging.

Good references from last place. Address P S, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

STUATION WANTED — AS SALESMAN IN wholesale, stationery, tobacco, or cigar house. Two years' experience as dealer in the West. Address P 87, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-PEMALE. Domestics,
ITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO NORWEGIAN
girls as cooks or to do general housework. Est
West Lake-st. No postal-cards. SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL S for general housework in a small family. Good references. Call Thursdayast lots Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG CIRL TO do general housework; North Side preferred. Call at 191 Blackhawk-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL AS COOK

a small family. Please address 160 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A RELITABLE GIRL, to cook, wash, and jron or to do general housework in small family. Call at 92 Sutterfield-st.

CITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO GIRLS, ONE for cook and the other for second work. Apply as 160 South Park-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE Of housekeeper; also competent to do all kinds of sewing, 726 West Lake-st.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A SWEDISH LADY as housekeeper. Best of references. Address Q 6, Tribuns office.

Employment Agencies.
SITUATIONS WANTED - FAMILIES NEEDING help will find some excellent girls at MRS. WHITTAKEN'S, 26 North Clark-st.
SITUATIONS WANTED - FAMILIES IN NEED of good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 126 Milwaukee-av.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT-SUITE OF ROOMS AND small rooms with first-class board. 23 SIXTEENTH-ST.—BOARD, WITH PLEASANT furnished front room, for man and wife; also single front room with fire for gent; terms moderate.

434 MICHIGAN-AV.—PRIVATE BOARDINGfurnished; also single rooms. A few day boarders accommodated. Mrs. E. A. REED. 470 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FUR-170 mished room, with good board. Terms moderate.

481 wabash-av. — Nickly Furnished froms, with board, for families or single gentlemen. Day boarders taken.

783 michligan-av.—TO RENT, A DESIRABLE from, with or without board.

1174 wabash-av. Cohner House—Two to ren, with board.

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1148 wabash-av.—To bent, with Board, furnished from slove room, with board.

106 west washingtosher.—Pleasant one south room, with board for man and wife without children; a pleasant bome for a couple who enjoy the society of other joily obes; table good.

506 full ton.—To dent a furnished from parlor to gentleman and wife or gents; also a single room, with board. Asferences required.

North Side.

North Side.

180 North Side.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HARrison-sts, four blocks south of Paimer HouseBoard and room, per day, 51.00 to \$2; per week, from
\$6 to \$10; also furnished rooms rented without board.

Et of 30; also furnished rooms rented without boart.

In St. 184 HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.

Down again; single room and board, 44 to ff. Restaurant tickets, 21 meas, 85.50. Transients, 51 m day.

HASTINGS HOUSE, 18 AND 18 EAST ADAMS-ST.

—Well furnished rooms, with board, from 8 to 8 per week. Transients, 81.20 to 81.50 per day.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST. RIGHT OPposite Palmer House—Room and board, 8 to 87 per week; \$1.50 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD-AND SINGLE ROOM BY YOUNG LADY supployed during the day; centrally located; South Side preferred. Reference exchanged. Address Q 3. Tribune office.

BOARD-ALADY CLERK WISHES A ROOM AND parial board in a Catholic family; terms moderate; North Side preferred. Address P 32, Tribune.

LOST AND FOUND. WANTED-SECOND-HAND PHOTOGRAPHIC outsit; subes, baths, etc. Address Q M, Tribuse office.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY ON THE NORTH SIDE WISHES TO I take lessons evenings in arithmetic; lady leacher preferred. Address Q M. Tribuse office.

ELOCUTION—A CLASS IN ELOCUTION AND Bashoparean reading, under Samuel Kayser, will begin Thursday evening, Jan. 2, at Allen's Academy, lad Twenty-second-st. near Michigan-av, at 8 p. m. Apply as the Academy and to Mr. Kayser, Room 9 Hersbey Hall.

M 188 EDDY'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, 25 Hersbey Hall.

M 189 EDDY'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, 25 Hersbey Hall.

W ANTED—A FRW PUPILS FOR LESSONS ON Tribuse office.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. KEAN, 17 CLARK-ST, CHICAGO—CONSUL-Above was 2 years of age, 5 feet? inches tail, tair complexion, dark eyes and hair, and smooth face; had on, when list seem, gray striped pants, hrown vesting received by the month.

DR. KEAN, 17 CLARK-ST, CHICAGO—CONSUL-Above was 2 years of age, 5 feet? inches tail, tair complexion, dark eyes and hair, and smooth face; had on, when list seem, gray striped pants, hrown vesting received by the month.

DR. KEAN, 17 CLARK-ST, CHICAGO—CONSUL-BANG AND CONSUL-BANG AND CONSUL-BANG

PRINTING MATERIAL. FOR SALE-A SECOND-HAND STEREOTYPE furnace, and metal pot, complete, andin good or der. Inquire at this office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE-I HAVE ABOUT FORTY B-FOUN Frank-weights, will sell the lot at 24 cents p. gound. Address P. S. Tribune office.

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ALSE AND TRUE.

TO 10 RADWAY & CO., No.

Househed., New York.

Worth thousands will be seen

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ht and Twelve Page Paper.

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ARHINGTON. D. C.—1819 F street. AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre. looley's The treet, between Clark and La Sa

Otympic Theatre. between Handolph and Lake, Enge Learock. "Philip Gordon, M

Hersbey Music-Hall,

Central Music Hall. ndolph and State streets. rsoil. Subject: "Tom Pain SOCIETY MEETINGS. COMMANDERY, NO. 1.
Attention, Sir Knights Theorems E. Bullock will take

residence, 508 Dear-age to the N. W. R. S eturning, will arrive thence by o m thence by carria Semble at their hall, cor. Clark and We

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1880.

A MAN in Iowa feil from his horse whill drunk the other day and broke his neck. His vidow has brought suit for \$5,000 damage gainst the saloonke per who sold her hus

Army of the Republic began yesterday in this city its fourteenth annual encampment. There are over 1,600 members of this Department, and the present reunion is well attended. From reports presented it is shown that the organization in Illinois has more than doubled its strength within the past year, besides organizing a Department in Indiana.

A surr was begun yesterday in the United States Court in this city to recover damages for infringement of a patent for the manufacture of eleomargarine, and in a synopsis of the bill which is printed in another column a description is given of the processors. manufacturing alleged butter from animal fat. It would seem that there are large sales and heavy profits in the business, as damages to the amount of \$100,000 are claimed on account of the infringement.

An organization in this city calling fiself the Deaf Mute Christian Association has lately been perfected, and plans adopted for securing contributions of money in aid of the movement. It appears, however, that a con-siderable portion of the deaf mutes of Chiand suspicion, as they held a meeting last evening and adopted resolutions denouncing the thing as an imposition and unworthy of public support.

THE last refuge of the minority in a legis The last refuge of the minority in a legis-lative body—that of opeventing the enact-ment of an odious measure by declining to vote and thereby dectroying a quorum—is now sought to be destroyed by a proposed amendment to the rules of the National House of Representatives, offered yesterday by Mr. Tucker, of Virginia. This proposi-tion, which in effect enables the majority to transact business in the absence of a quorum of members voting, is supported by the Dem-ocrats, and earnestly opposed by the Repub-licans as wrong, unconstitutional, and par-

They have been having a negro exodus in Virginia of which Shenandoah County has received the benefit,—though the white operatives who suffer by this influx of competitive labor regard it as anything but a benefit. The proprietors of some large iron furnaces there have lately begun to substitute negroes for white operatives, and the latter forthwith organized to forcibly prevent the newcomers from filling their places. An attack was made by the whites Tuesday night, and the trouble became so serious that the Governor has ordered out a force of militia to queli the disturbance. At last accounts the situation was of a threatening character, and hostilities were in a fair way to be renewed by the white rioters. THEY have been having a negro exodus in

In adjourning to meet on the first Wednesday of August the Fusion Legislature in Maine accepts the inevitable and retires crushed by a humiliating and disgraceful defeat. The naming of a future day for reassembling carries with it no promise of probability that the baffied conspirators will ever put in another appearance as a Rump Legislature; they have taken this way of letting themselves down easy, and will never be heard of again as a legislative body. The true Legislature will shortly find all the Fusionists in Maine in their seats who were lawfully elected, provided the Republicans do not conclude to make an example of them for the benefit of all future would-be State-stealers by declaring all their seats vacant and ordering new elections. In any event, it is to be hoped that the Legislature will for once depart from a

ests occupied by Republicans by virtue of the Supreme Court decisions, and at the same the refusing to vote the contestants a penny soothe the feelings of an unsuccessful claim-ant by giving him the pay he would receive led the seat, and an exce f awar unity is now presented for reforming

Eulogies upon the life and public services of the late Zachariah Chandler, United States Senator from Michigan, were yesterday de-livered in the Senate and House. The somewhat overdone practice of paying Congressional tributes to the memory of deceased members has, in its application to persons of comparatively little consequence to the Nation as a whole, rendered occasions of the kind commonplace and of slight inerest; but such was not the case resterday, when earnest, meaning words were spoken of a man whose services have left their mark in the history of his country, and gained a place such as few public men have held in the hearts of of their eloquence and sincerity, were a notable exception, and well worthy of the prominence given them in the public prints and in the records of the American Congress.

From the report of the Postm of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1879, it seems that the receipts were \$30,041,982, and the expenditure \$33,400,890, leaving a deficiency of \$3,407,916. The estimates for the present year ending midsummer, 1880, are, for expenditure, \$39,990,900. and receipts, \$32,210,000, leaving a deficit of \$7,710,900. It seems to make no sort of difference to Brady and his "star" line contractors what the postal receipts may be, as they are bound to spend far more than the revenue of the Department. Congress should appropriate the receipts and not one cent more, and force it to be self-sustaining. The eccipts from postage are abundant for this purpose if they were economically expended; but they never will be so long as Congress goes on voting taxes to pay deficiency bills. The tax-eaters of the Brady sort will always spend more than the receipts if they are permitted, no matter if the income of the Post-Office Department were 100 millions a year.

The efforts of the Chicago importers to obtain relief from the burdens unjustly im-posed upon them under the existing laws governing the transportation of goods in bond to interior ports of delivery are meeting with a very general cooperation among Western merchants, and there is an excel-lent prospect that Representative Morrison, of Illinois, will be able soon to discover the existence of a strong and earnest demand for such legislation on the subject as is proposed in the Aldrich bill. Mr. Shackleford, the Surveyor of Customs at Louisville, written a letter to Collector Smith, of this city, expressing his approval of the bill, and Secretary Sherman, doubtless mindful that the West is a big country when it mes to be considered in reference to Presidential possibilities, promises his hearty aid to "any bill that will promote the ready and to "any bill that will promote the ready and way and steamship companies, the actual safe transportation of goods in bond." So it existence of the trade forced the combinawill be seen there is a general awakening in | tions; and the theory is equally fallacious

THE Democratic House, after ignoring the needs of the navy for the past five years, is now having its attention called to the fact that our so-called naval establishment is a mockery in the eyes of the world and a disgrace to the American name. There have been discovered after a vigorous search among the navy-yards 146 vessels which are supposed to belong to the naval arm of the possibilities of the expansion of this trade service, of which number forty-eight are be-lieved to be capable of withstanding the jar incident to the discharge of a hundred-pound gun. How many discharges of such ordnance these vessels would float under has not been ascertained to a nicety, but it is a well-known fact that, with the exception of those vessels built or thoroughly over-hauled within the last ten years, there is much rottenness in the timbers of the hulks which are expected to act as a bulwark against foreign armor-plated ships in the event of a war with any European nation.

The proposition new is to thoroughly reorganize and renovate the navy, and to build each year three or four vessels that will com-pare in offensive or defensive qualities with those of any European Power, and thus by degrees build up a fleet that would prove equal to any emergency that might arise. A thorough investigation of the subject has disclosed the fact that the proposed upbuilding will prove a more gigantic undertaking

than was of first supposed. THE efect of the "boom" in the iron and steel business in inviting the importation of foreign iron and steel is partially disclosed by the report of imports and exports during November, 1879. It will be remembered that the advance in the price of iron in this country began in June and July, 1879. At that time iron and steel production in England was practically suspended. The high prices in this country revived the trade in Great Britain, and, though the British manufacturers were not able fairly to get under way until about the 1st of October, it will be seen that at the close of November they had in-creased their exportations to this country im-mensely. The following table gives the quantities imported in November, 1878, and

	NOVEMBER.		BLEVEN MONTHS.		
Description.	1879. Pounds.	1878. Pounds.	1879. Pounds.	1878. Pounds	
Pig-iron Castings Bar-iron Barier-iron Band, hoop Iron rails Sheet-iron Scrap iron Anchors Steel rails	198,894,995 6,871 25,162,353 25,168 253,638 8,474,836 86,375 308,074 4,090,957	16,130,202 38,968 T,014,270 225,146 307 53,921	535,489,470 83,598 64,822,053 134,228 568,148 94,758,534 8,508,244 1,310,482 1,310,921	188,997,58 111,56 61,456,08 18,99 1,462,41 4,82 1,348,58	

NOVEMBER. || MLEVEN MOS Values Values Values Values 1879. 1878. 1879. 1878. | 15/79 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/70 | 15/7

During the eleven months of 1879, ending Nov. 30, the value of our foreign imports, exclusive of coin and bullion, was about \$54,000,000 greater than in the same months of 1878. The "balance of trade" is in a fair way to be overcome.

THE census of 1870 furnishes some curious statistics concerning the population of North Carolina. The total white population of the United States, born in North Carolina, was 865,446, while the resident whites in North Carolina numbered 648,245, showing that 218,201 had moved away. The native negro population of North Carolina in the United States was 468,262, of whom 379,231 resided in the State, showing an exodus of 89,031, or a total of 317,232 who had left for places where they could do better.

groes who had gone, there were at that ne but 1,354 in Indiana. Since that time the exodus of both negroes and whites has been largely increased, and it is a curious fact there is no movement of people into North Carolina to take their places, which of itself is pretty conclusive evidence that it is a very good State to get away from. If the whites are so eager to leave why should not the blacks be equally eager? If no fault is found with the whites, why are the blacks persecuted? They have the same right

A CHICAGO dispatch to London, dated Jan 10, says: "There is an immense grain blockade here.
The elevators, which have a capacity of 16,000,000
bushels, are nearly filled, and about 1,000,000
bushels are affoat. The blockade has been brought about by the constant purchases of the syndicate having forced prices to a point at which it is unprofitable to ship grain."

Chicago elevators are nearly full, but we can scarcely be said to be blockaded yet; and

it is not certain that the present situati chases of a syndicate. The Chicago houses are still receiving grain, and it would appear that the high prices were brought about by a general belief that the grain would sell for more money in the spring than early in the winter. There is no doubt that a good deal of it is held on account of parties in New York, who have made speculative purchases through brokers here; but, as time rolls on, there is less and less reason to suppose the greater portion of it is held by or for any one man or set of men acting in partnership The grain is owned collectively by several scores of men, and much of it is changing hands potentially every few days, though the receipts may remain in the hands of few who are carrying the property from one month to another as a legitimate method of employing their capital. The receints of grain in this city are largely bought by men who sell it the same day to be delivered in some future month, and make a profit of 8 to 10 per cent per annum on the use of their capital in handling

INTERIOR EXPORTS AND IMPORTS. Mr. Nimmo, Chief of the Bureau of Sta tistics of the Treasury Department at Washington, gives considerable space in his forthcoming report to the subject of direct trade etween interior points in the United States and foreign countries. He attributes its development to combinations between railway and steamship companies, the establishment of telegraphic communication between trade centres, etc.; but declares that there are obvious limits to the possibilities of its expanion, as, the fact of the shipper's choice of markets between the foreign and the home since "a very large proportion of the prod-ucts of the West" is, and will continue to be, required for domestic consumption. Both these reasons assigned for the growth of the foreign trade of the interior strike us as superficial. Instead of this foreign trade being promoted by the combinations of railthat a large share of Western products de tined ultimately for a foreign market will generally be warehoused at coast ports with a view to a choice betwee the Atlantic seaboard home market and European market. The direct expor the time when Western merchants had ac-cumulated sufficient capital to handle it. Previously it fell into the hands of the New are the exact equivalent of the foreign de mand for commodities produced in the in terior. Mr. Nimmo gives the direct exports of Chicago in 1878 as 182,474 tons, and in 187 as 602,018 tons, and the value of such ex-

ports in the latter year as about \$46,000,000. These of course consist principally of grain and meat products. But in the course of time the West will produce a variety of other manufactured articles for which there will be a foreign demand, and when that time comes they will be exported direct.

Mr. Nimmo states the law of all trade movements admirably in the following paragraph which overthrows his own theory as to the limited possibilities of the foreign trade of interior points in the United States. He

says:

"The tendency of the facilities for direct trade
between distant points is to promote active
competition between commercial cities, and to
secure to each city that share of the general
commerce of the country to which it is entitled
by virtue of its geographical position, its capital, and the intelligence with which its commercial operations are conducted."

Mr. Nimmo gives a detailed history of the laws regulating the importation of merchandise at interior points, from the act of 1831 to that of July 14, 1870, under which it is now conducted. All the laws previous to that of 1870 were calculated more to hinder than promote direct importations to the interior; and the latter act gave appraisement only at the port of final destination, compelling the interior importer to give bond and make entry at the coast port, and excluding from its privileges wines, liquors, articles in bulk, perishable articles, etc. Of the trade under this act Mr. Nimmo gives full statistics, covering the period 1873-1878, both inclusive, and showing that, while the value of such imports to all interior ports in 1973 was \$9,354,352, in 1878 it was only \$8,822,612, showing a falling-off of half a million dollars. He shows also that the value of imports at Chicago for 1873 was \$3,139,571, while in 1878 it was but \$2,693,618, a fallingoff of nearly half a million dollars. There are special reasons for the large imports in Chicago in 1872. The city was in process of rebuilding, and there were large importations of specialties, as plate glass. Stocks of mer-chandise were destroyed by the fire of October, 1871, and had to be renewed. Besides, business was very active until the collapse of that year. There is another reason worthy of especial note-namely: the exceptionally great frauds on the revenue perpetrated at the Port of New York grew up in 1871-79-78. The foreign manufacturers took possession of the New York Custom-House through their agents, and merchandise—silks, velvets, ribbons, etc.—was passed at such undervaluations as to operate as a prohibition against all honest importers in those lines of goods. In another class of goods—grocers' stocks—excessive allowances for damage were made, which drove out all honest importers in that line of trade. In both these ranches of trade Chicago importers were forced to suspend foreign purchases entirely and compelled to buy of New York importers

and compelled to buy of New York importers who were robbing the revenue.

But these special reasons aside, Mr. Nimmo's statistics, showing the operation of the L. T. Bond act of 1870, constitute an excellent commentary on the restrictive character of the law. The report shows the enormous and rapid expansion of the direct export trade of Chicago,—an expansion occurring during the period in which its direct foreign import trade steadily fell off! Comment is unnecessary. The export trade is free, unhampered by restrictive statutes and regulations; the import trade is hide-bound,—ambarrassed by provisions of law only a step removed from prohibition.

Mr. Nimmo seems to hold just views with

possible facilities for the direct importation of merchandise at interior points compatible with the proper protection of the revenue from customs. The fact is generally recognized that the customs service should, in this regard, be so conducted as to facilitate the importation of merchandise at interior ports, and in no case unnecessarily to clog the wheels of commerce."

The customs service cannot be so conducted as to properly facilitate the business

ducted as to properly facilitate the bus of direct imports to the interior under the act of 1870. "Public sentiment" is "strongly in favor of affording the greatest possible facili-ties" for such direct importation. Hence the conclusion that the bill on the subject pending in the House introduced by Mr. Aldrich, or the one introduced in the Senate on Tuesday last by Gen. Logan, ought to

THE ADAMS THEORY OF COMBINATION. When Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., ap-peared before the Commerce Committee of National House of Representatives to uss the Reagan Railroad bill he admitted that he was in the employ of the rail-roads, but disavowed the intention of representing their interests on that particular occasion. Nevertheless his remedy of "federation," which is simply combination or pooling, is in the direct line of the policy which the chief railroad corporations are now pursuing, and which, more than any-thing else, has aroused the public demand for National interference. He admitted that the general principles of the Reagan bill are correct, in so far as they require publicity of rates and prohibit discrimination. He also declared himself in favor of a National Board of Railway Commissioners, but he would limit the duties of such a Board to arbitration of disputes between railroads and he compilation of reports and statistics. In other words, Mr. Adams advocates the Fink plan (which may, indeed, have been originated by Mr. Adams) of compelling the rail-road corporations by National law to enter into one common pool and conform to the terms thereof. Such a plan might be favorable enough to the corporations, but it does not appear how it would protect the interests of the public.

If it be admitted that Mr. Adams' theory of competition and combination be correctviz.: that competition is a struggle for exist ence, in which only the fittest can survive, and that combination is the parent of economy, the interests of the public are still entitled to protection, as well as the interests of the railroad corporations. The corporations in all cases are creatures of the people, and in most cases enjoy special privileges,
—donations, subsidies, and grants of a public
character. The Adams plan of National supervision contemplates only an enforcement, by Government power, of agreement between the railroads and notice to the publ of the nature of that agreement. If such combination were hostile to the interests the people, the people would still be power-less to protect themselves, except through the tortuous, tedious, and ineffective proces of litigation that now exist. A practical llustration may be found in the Fink pool which now controls thirty-four railroad cor porations. This pool, under the dictation of Mr. Vanderbilt, has increased the rate be tween Chicago and New York from 15 cents per 100 pounds, which was charged last summer, to 45 cents per 100 pounds, which is the prevailing rate. The Hepburn Committee of the New York Legislature have ascertained pounds was a living rate last August; they have also found that it is not costing the railroads any more at the present time to haul 100 pounds between Chicago and New York than it cost them last August: nevertheless, the corporations now exact from the public nearly three times the living rate. If there were a National Commission whose powers were limited under the law to compelling the rallroads in the Fink pool to abide by the terms of the combination, how could that Commission assist the public to escape the extortion? It may be that a Government Railroad Commission representing the people would bring about the combination which Mr. Ad-ams believes to be the true solution of the railroad problem; but such a combination should recognize the rights of the public as well as the interests of the corporations. This would be impossible if Government super-vision were confined to arbitration between the railroads. Protection of public interests requires that rates shall be uniformly fair and reasonable; that there shall be no unjust discrimination against places or persons by rebates or drawbacks; that the railroads shall not charge more for a shorter than for a longer distance; that dividends shall not be exacted upon watered stock; that extortion shall not be practiced through the agency of parasite companies and rings; that rates shall not merely be public, but that they shall be maintained during a stipulated term, and changed only after a proper notice. Government interference which should merely legalize "federation," or pooling, would not secure any of these essential features of public protection, though a system of Government supervision which should assure these principles might result in practical combination, or the harmon of railroad interests for purposes of uniformity and economy. Federation among railroads may be said to exist in France, but it is under a Government supervision that consults the public interests primarily. An agreed rate may serve the middlemen, though it be arbitrary and extortionate, but that condition alone will not save the pro-ducer nor the consumer from injustice and oppression. Government interference will afford the mass of the people no relief from railroad abuses if it shall merely expose extortion or discrimination but not punish it, or if it shall merely compel the railroads to

abide by agreements among themselves that may be uniformly unfair to the public. It is to be feared that Mr. Adams was not able to throw off the character of railroad attorney when he made his argument before the Committee on Commerce. THE PARTY OF THE P THE COLLAPSE OF THE FUSION CON-SPIRACY.

It seems to be conceded on all sides that the latest opinion of the Supreme Court of Maine has put an end to the contention in that State as to the content of the Lagrange that State as to the control of the Legislature and the State Government. This third opinion was brought out by an application of the Fusionists claiming the right, as the lawful Legislature, to demand a construction of the law from the Supreme Court. The Court refused to answer the questions thus submitted to it, because they were not presented by a legally organized legislative body; but, in giving the reasons to taking this ground, the Court went over the entire controversy in Court went over the entire controversy in

Court went over the entire controversy in brief, and made a clear exposition of the relative status of the contending parties.

The Supreme Court recognizes as a duty the responsibility of deciding between different bodies of men that claim severally to be the Legislature of the State, because it will be called on to pass upon the validity of the laws that shall be framed, the appointments that shall be made, the taxes that shall be levied, and the other acts done

seople, from whom the Legislature derives its power. In making this inquiry the Court inds that the Fusion claimants are a body which was constituted upon certificates and ummonses that were unlawfully issued; that the Fusion Legislature has never had a quorum of members holding regular and lawful certificates; that the unconstitutional and illegal methods pursued by Gov. Garcelon and his Council in disregard of the official instructions of the treme Court, which were given under the Constitution of the State, could not create a awful Legislature; and that hence the body

The Court further holds that there cannot be two Legislatures, and that one lawful Legislature, with a quorum in each House of members who sppeared from the returns to be elected, had completed its organization. If such organization was postponed, it was in the hope that protest would prevail to secure the rights of members unlawfully excluded from the other Legislature, and, if there have been irregularities in the manner of organizing, that they were ecasioned by the circumstances atten n attempt at usurpation. There have been no vital defects in the organization of the lawful Legislature, however, and the voice of the people is not to be stifled nor true government to be overthrown on account of an mavoidable departure from the usual forms of organization. It is held, therefore, that the Legislature organized Jan. 12, with a legal quorum of elected members, which subsequently chose Davis Governor, is the legal. constitutional, and only Legislature of the

This opinion, like the two which prec t, is unanimous. It is also final. The Fu sionists seem disposed to accept it as conclu-sive. "Gov." Smith says he is tired of play ng Governor. The lawfully-elected Senators and Representatives who have been act-ing with the Fusion Legislature (or the most of them) will soon join the lawful Legislaure; the officers who have been acting under authority of the Fusion Legislatur will abandon their preposterous claims the State Government of Maine be administered lawfully and will peacefully during the year by the agents whom the people appointed. That the vindiation of law and order has been acc plished without violence or bloodshed, is due to the patience, self-restraint, good judg-ment, and unabating firmness of the Repubicans, who, while maintaining their rights, have sought to assert them according to the forms of law. For this the Republicans of

Maine deserve the approval and gratitude of the country. What has the Democratic party gained by the desperate effort that was made to selze the Government of Maine in defiance of the popular will? Had the attempt at usurpat been successful, a temporary party advantage and a possible reversal of the popular will by a fraudulent Returning Board at the Presdential election next fall might have brought ome compensation for the infamy involved the conspiracy. But fallure has left the Democrats without consolation. They have been convicted of a revolutionary project against popular government, and at the same ime deprived of the fruits of their scheme. It is not the Maine faction of the party alone which must bear the disgrace that a to unsuccessful usurpation, for the local con pirators were encouraged by the party press and party managers, as a rule, throughout the that has been reached. The recklesness and victousness of the Democratic attempt to steal he State of Maine will react upon the party not only in that State but throughout every State in the North.

BAYARD ON GREENBACKS. Senator Bayard on Tuesday made his long expected speech in favor of the demonetiz tion of greenbacks. This speech, like all th other expressions in favor of this scheme fails to point out how the legal-tender note interfere with the business or the credit of the Nation or the people; it also fails to point out how their loss from the debt-paying currency of the country is to be supplied and fails to tell where the country is to obtain the gold, and how it is to retain the gold in case a demand for exportation should be

The Senator discussed the whole question from the narrow standpoint of the letter of the Constitution, and evaded the fact that the issue of these notes had been pronounced to be constitutional by declaring that decision to be "most alarming and dangerous." Upon

to be "most alarming and dangerous." Upon this point he said:

"I consider the construction of the Constitution by the Supreme Court in the legal-tender cases to be alarming and most dangerous, for I understand it to rest the power to issue legal-tender notes upon the existence of some great emergency, of which Congress is the judge. As the Constitution was intended for the restraint of majorities, and to keep all power there not delegated within the assigned limits, it is obvious that the necessity for maintaining its provisions is greater in proportion to the excitements and dangers of the hour. Yet, by the interpretation of the Supreme Court, the hour of trial of the Constitution is the hour of its failure; it is never so weak as when it should be most strong." most strong."

What was this great emergency? It was a civil war for the destruction of the Union, for the destruction of the Constitution, and for the annihilation of the National existence. To meet this emergency money was needed by the Government. The most conspicuous duty of the Government was to maintain its own existence, and in so doing maintain the political rights, privileges, and liberties of the whole people. The Constitution did not in terms declare that Congress might issue legal-tender paper money; but the Constitu-tion, having made it the duty of the Govern-ment to maintain the integrity and the au-thority of the Nation, also directly clothed the Government with the power "to borrow money on the credit of the United States" "to raise and support armies"; "to provide and maintain a navy"; and "to make all laws which may be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing pow-ers." The issue of United States notes and declaring them to be legal-tender was but making a loan, "borrowing money on the credit of the United States." In the hour of extremity, when the money needed could not be otherwise borrowed, with sixteen States in actual or quasi rebellion, with a half million men in arms, holding one half the territory of the Union by armed force and threatening the seizure of the Capital, Congress resorted to this form of borrowing Congress resorted to this form of borrowing money. The Supreme Court held that, the necessity existing, Congress exercised a power constitutional under the circumstances, thus demonstrating that the Constitution "in the hour of trial" conferred ample powers for its own protection. Did the Constitution fall in that hour of National peril? Mr. Bayard would have denied, as most of his Demogratic associates did the most of his Democratic associates did, the power of Congress to make this loan. Upon power of Congress to make this loan. Upon the alternative of issuing this paper and pre-serving the Union, and the Constitution, and the Government, or of withholding the paper and letting Constitution, and Union, and Gov-ernment perish together, Mr. Bayard would have insisted that it was better to let every-

arve them all. Mr. Bayard may iom and the patriot who were in power in that hour of peril; had they been of his temper and of his judge at that time, Mr. Bayard, instead of bet Senator of the United States, cultivati personal boom to be the Executive nation of freemen, would now be a small satrap in an obscure corner of a confederacy, trafficking in slaves, and preaching the eternal right to buy and sell human creatures as the perfection of political science and of civilized government. The wisdom, the courage, and the patriotism of the men of 1863 who refused to see that the best way to save the Constitution w allow it to be destroyed, the Union dis bered, and the American people be divided into aliens and slaves, has preserved to Mr. Bayard the privilege of denouncing the measure that rescued him and the little parish by represented to the control of the contro parish he represents from being buried under the shadow of a civilization accursed by the united voice of humanity. From such a fate the act of 1862 saved him and the few hundred free people he now represents. Mr. Bayard admits that the legal-tender notes are convertible into gold; he admits notes are convertible into gold; he admits that their circulation is in preference to coin; he admits that no one objects to them as money; nevertheless he demands their retirement lest their continued existence should furnish a precedent for other issues. All this is idle talk. Mr. Bayard may as well declare at once that he speaks in behalf of scarce money and of dear money; that he speaks in behalf of those who lend money, sell money, traffic and speculate in money; of those whose interest it is to have money scarce and dear, and who aim to secure this end by demonetizing all forms of money save gold. He echoes in the Senate the demands of the money-traders and gamblers of Wall street. He would make money dear and the accumulations of labor cheap; he would add to the value of mortgages and reduce that of the mortgaged property; he would render it more difficult, if not impossible, to pay debts, that the accumulations of the many should

pass into the possession of the few. A NEW industry has sprung up in Congress, or at least in the Senate,—the House not having yet adopted it. The privilege of "leave to print" is often asked by those Congressmen to print "is often asked by those Congressmen who can write better than they can speak, but that sort of thing always looks like the job of a journeyman, and not like a master workman. Now the quiet fellows get some of the dramatic and declamatory Senators to deliver their speeches for them. Cockrell, of Missouri, is getting an enviable reputation as an oratorical substitute, Last week he intoned a speech for Cokre of Terras who was sick and he did it so Coke, of Texas, who was sick, and he did it so impressively that it seemed as if the ghost of Webster had returned to awe them with his power. It is a good scheme for Senators with a poor delivery. Cockrell makes no charge for these kindly services.

THE New York Central Railroad stock is THE New York Central Railroad stock is asid to be the best investment of the kind in the United States. The dividends paid by the Company from 1863 to September, 1879, smounted to \$108,000,000. It expended an undivided surplus of \$9,000,000 on the property, and during the past eight years it has regularly paid an 8 per cent dividend and earned a surplus of over \$7,000,000 besides. Moreover, the earnings for the last quarter of 1879 showed an increase of nearly \$1,000,000 over the same quarter in 1878, and, at the present time, the business of the Company shows net earnings equal to 14 per cent on the capital stock. It is curious that Vanderbilt should wish to unload this valuable stock unless he has already more money than he knows what he has already more money than he knows wha

THE Ohio Legislature is looking after the and party managers, as a rule, throughout the country. The party was wifting to avail itself of the Maine conspiracy, had it succeeded, and must, consequently, share the public condemnation which is the only end gredients stamped upon the package in which it is offered for sale. That would be pretty tough on a good deal of real butter in the market, and would drive some dealers out of the business. It would be a good and wholesome provision, however, to require every package of sugar, tea, ground coffee, spices, baking-powder, etc., to be properly branded with the analysis of the ingredients, wholesome and poisonous, of which it is composed. The adulteration of food and drink is one of the crying hygienic evils of modern times. nodern times.

SAYS the St. Louis Globe: "THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE says that John W. Forney telegraphs to the New York Sun that the Philadelphia delega the New York Sun that the Philadelphia delogation to the Chicago Convention will be solid for
John Sherman. John W. Forney, doesn't telegraph anything of the kind. This highly important news is signed 'J. W. F.,' and that
means J. W. Frazier, is Treasury official of
Philadelphia, to whom Sherman's election
means four years more of official existence."
THE TRIBUNE stands corrected. Meantime the
Philadelphia Press, the leading Republican
journal of Pennsylvania, and the paper Col.
Forney founded, and of which we believe he is
still part owner, is working against a "third
term," and for Blaine, tooth and nail, and the
Keystone State seems to be going the same way.

THE New York Times (Grant Republican)

THE New York Times (Grant Republican

THE New York Times (Grant Republican) takes a lively whack at John Sherman's method of "mending his fences" under the rules of Civil-Service reform. Referring to the Secretary's efforts to secure delegates to the Chicago Convention, and his manner of doing it, the Times remarks:

"His methods are being applied with all the dearterity in political management in which Mr. Sherman is an acknowledged adept, and with as little regard to his official responsibilities as the least scrupulous politician could desire. The absurdity of selecting Mr. Sherman as a representative of political reform within the Republican party has always been palpable to those who know anything of the means employed by him to attain such influence as he now possesses; it will probably be made obvious enough to satisfy the most simple-minded of his supporters long before his claims are submitted to a national convention."

GERMANY has a standing army of \$10,000 men already, and now it is proposed to add to it 20,000 more. It is producing an uncomfortable feeling in Germany, whose people must supply the soldiers and pay all the expenses, and it is looked upon with jealousy and distrust by the other great European Powers, who think it portends mischief. It costs the Empire about \$50,000,000 annually to support the army on a peace footing, and the proposed increase will add \$4,000,000 more, besides about \$7,000,000 for outfit for the new soldiers. If Germany does this it will necessitate a similar increase of the armies of Hussia, France, and Austria, and the thoughts of the people will be turned to war, and war will be the outcome.

Kansas was admitted into the Union as a

Kansas was admitted into the Union as a free State nineteen years ago. It required a hard struggle to save it from the curse of slavery,—some blood had to be shed as well as political strife encountered. But the beaten slave power swore in their wrath and pride that they would rend the Union from turret to foundation rather than submit to the popular decree. History has shown the outcome of the struggle of the two irrepressible forces in the Nation. Lincoln said the result would be to make the Union all one thing or all the other,—all free or all slave. It is all free, and Kansas is now a powerful, presperous State, containing a million of free radical people.

There are two millions of dollars lying idle in the City Treasury. One-half of this large KANSAS was admitted into the Union as

THERE are two millions of dollars lying idle in the City Treasury. One-half of this large sum belongs to special funds, such as the fund for building the City-Hall, the School-Fund, the Sinking-Fund, etc. The other million is subject to appropriation by the Council, and can be used to relieve the taxpayers and stop the issue of tax-certificates to employes and creditors. This two millions of money is yielding the City Treasurer a personal perquisit of \$1,200 per week if he is charging the banks for its use what they are willing to pay for the control of such money. Perhaps he is making a donation of the \$1,200 a week to them, regarding them as charitable institutions.

It has been noticed that the City Treasurer, who has \$2,000,000 of city taxes in his hands, is not arging or hounding on the Aldermen to appropriate and spend the money for public uses. The explanation of his avoidance of the

Aldermen is that certain banks we funds are not paying him a ce thereon, whereas at 3 per ce would amount to \$5,000 a month per day, and that, in a spirit of s making a donation of this \$200 a day to u arrangement by reducing the deposits in the vaults. Hence the City Treasurer is not chan around after Aldermen, coaring them to put money where it would do the taxpayers them good. His idea is that charity begins at home

Democrats of the South are hostile and declares that, while individual their personal preferences, they will support the nominee of the 2 vention, whoever he may be, with wherefore. It says that "Our peo aspirants, particularly when ther an abundance of good material."

THE Bloomington Panta are authorized to announce that the Ho M. Hamilton, of this county, is a candid the Republican nomination for the o Licutenant-Governor. In asking the Beans of this great State for their suffer this high and responsible position, Mr. Hamilia is not acting the part of an adventurer, but backed by a record honorable enough to me the esteem of all men of good judgment, am out regard to party."

Ir is commented upon by some of a Louis papers that John Sherman is sent the pins is Illinois to secure the delegathe Chicago Convention through the mais command,—meaning the appointment onue officers, and the like. They bint that tention of Marrian of Sarkers and enue officers, and the fac. They mute tention of Merriam, of Springdeld, m and nothing else, and that John She John B. Hawley are working together mon purpose, and that is to promote the

CONGRESSMAN COX, of New York, real name is Samuel S. Cox, is distinguished having, and having had, more nicknames any man in Congress. He has been popula known as "Sunset" Cox, "Shoo-Fly" O "Humpty Dumpty" Cox, and, since histile Mr. Horr, as "Little Buttercup" Cox. Senhow, his political antagonists are happy in venting a taking nickname to apply to genial and witty "gentleman from New York

THREE per cent interest on the idle mo in the City Treasury amounts to 230 a day. The City Treasurer is making that enormous product of those funds, unless he is donating it to the banks by letting them have the use of the money to speculate on, "free gratis, for nothing, without charging them a cent," as in Irishman said. Would it not be better for its Council to use this money for lettiness. Council to use this money for leg purposes for the taxpayers?

THE Hon. John M. Hamilton, of County, is nominated by the Bloom Puntagraph as a candidate for Lieutenant ernor. Mr. H. is supported by the fell newspapers: Hillsboro Journal, Eds Republican, Joliet Republican, Wenca Pontiac Sentinel, Aurora Daily News, Sentinel, Kendall County Record, Argus, Danville News, and Bloomings

Ar the Grant banquet in Havans the o ening there was no display of oratory rthquake for a variety. When Gran deago the exhibition of elequence ost brilliant ever witnessed in this co Chicago the exhibition of eloqueno most brilliant ever witnessed in this of any public occasion, but no earthque then the willing tread of 500,000 grates who turned out to honor the first ellist Republic, made the earth tremble. St. PAUL Pioneer Press :

of Illinois, generally figures as the a hoof of the Democratic cow who kick party milk-pail. He has conceived a will revive the flerce party contest of session, and, if made a party mes pressed to a passage, will cost party even dearer than their becility of last year." THERE is evidently no truth in the

will contest the County of Mayo. This would be entirely against Mr. Parnell's policy, and be sides Mr. O'Connor Power, the present mambe of Parliament for Mayo, is on friendly term with both gentlemen, and it is highly improbe-THE St. Louis G.-D. (Grant booms

plains that some of the Presidential appear are seeking the office instead of the office seking them. Looking at the political straws to fill the air one would say that the people we just now agitating that subject a little.

Chief-Justice Ryan, of the Wisconta Supreme Court, is apparently at the point of death at his home in Madison. He is about a years of age, and was so sick last summer that his life was despaired of. He has alled the pos-tion of Chief Justice since 1873.

THE average New York legislator does not deny himself any of the comforts and onventences of this life that are furnished free of charge. Only five members of the Assumbly out of 160 declined the regular dead-head past on realizonds. SENATOR-ELECT Gibson, of Louisi

SENATOR-ELECT Gibson, of Louisians, can serve out his present term in the House of Representatives, get elected, and serve out another rull term, before he takes his seat in the Senat. Hope deferred may make Mr. Gibson siek.

Some of the Ohio Democratic newspapers ignore the returns of the last election, and wanto argue the question whether Ohio is a Republican State or not. Ask Senator Thurman, Gibson Sewing, or "Uncle Dick Bishop."

THE legislators of Wisconsin are discusing the subject of biennial session. If they
knew what a relief it is to have the Legislator
of Illinois meet only once in two years, they
would adopt the system at once.

THE glucose manufacturers in Buffal make from \$30,000 to \$40,000 per week. The scot in one concern originally valued at \$100 cms share is now worth \$20,000.

THE Freeport Journal files Great and Blaine at its mast-head. PERSONALS Hayden will lecture.

Schator Blaine's danghter accompanies him to Washington.

"First Violin"—You lose the bet. Gall Hamilton is no relation to Gaily, the troubacture of the control of the con

Dr. Bernard Davis, an English physical has 1,500 skeletons for sale. Mr. Garcelon so order a supply of backbone at once.

order a supply of backbone at once.

Mrs. Oursy is reported to be an admire of Scoretary Schurz. He isn't what you would as pretty, but he catches 'em just the same.

A clergyman lectured at Raleigh, N. C., recently on "Woman, the Conundrum of Ninetcenth Century." That's too cary, manswer is Man.

St. Valentine's Day will soon arriva, and young men of a tender age will buy the unal number of pictures representing a liver pierce by a stick, and send them to the girls.

The Reg. Edward Eggleston, who went is

by a stick, and send them to the girls.

The Rev. Edward Eggleston, who went to Europe not long ago for the benefit of his beath, is reported to have lost flesh since his death ure. His general condition is unchanged.

From the unerring inaccuracy with which Maja. Burke and Hearsey fired at each other near New Orleans Wednesday, it is evident their proper sphere is the Chicago Arobery Cub.

The little Queen, who a few weeks are was married with so much pomp, and who somet the happiest of brides, did not bear up, as he official prints of Madrid represented, against the shock she received when pistol baffs whistic by her and the King's heads. She has fallen into a state of health which gives rise to the graves apprehensions. Fit follows upon fit it as King' goes out unaccompanied by her, she is more dead than alive during his absence. When he takes her with him she masters her narrows.

THE RAIL

New Tariff Sheet western Lines souri Riv

Further Details of of the Chicago & the St. P

Gould's Syndicate O trol of the Misso & Tex

The Louisville & Nas cure a Portion

SOUTHWESTER Commissioner J. W. Mid western Railway Association on and after this date the will charge the following destined to St. Joseph, Ato or Kansas City: On business from Clevel 85, 70, 45, 80, 25; from East i

West Quincy, or Burlington On freights from Buffalco, 45, 30, 25; from East St. L On freight from Cincin rom East St. Louis, 80, siapa or Hannibal, On freight from Pittsbu cago, 77, 60, 43, 30, 23;

ibid. west chinicy.

5: from Davenport, 55,
Est St. Louis, 65, 50, 65, 25
In case the above rates
rates of the associated r
points, they shall apply
above specified, carried bove specified, carried lestination.

In conformity with the lines, the following rates lines, the following rates passenger-cars to Mi after Feb. 1, 1880; Pas wheels, man in char from Toledo, 27 cents p ago, 20 cents; from E and from East Hanniba. per 100 pounds. Passen nished by shipper, no return pass, fro per 100 pounds; fro from East St. Louis, 23/ from East St. Louis, 22% ce Hannibal, Quincy, etc., 21 ce The following new rates on from Missouri River points Feb. 2, 1880: From Atchison enworth, and Kansas City to sna, Hannibal, West Quinc first class, 60 cents per 100 p 45 cents; third class, 30 cen cents; wool, 39 cents; we cents; corn, rye, oats, and be nts; corn, rye, oats, an cents; beef, pork, ats;dressed hogs, beef e stock, \$50; hogs, \$40 llion, pig-lead, meta

tts. o Chicago, first-class, ents; third class, 45 tas; wool, 50 cents; w, barley, etc., 21½ cents; dressed hogs, beef a stock, \$67.50 per car;

CHICAGO & The announcement mad about to fall into the hand waukee & St. Paul, which use it as a Chicago or took most of the rail purchaser at the recent holder of a majority of the was believed to be in favor to the Northwestern. Then lar fight for the possession some time past,—the North kee & St. Paul, and the II to get it. The North nois Central negotiate alone; but while they we Milwaukee & St. Paul up the stock and certificat up the stock and certificate well as the bonds now own placing themselves in a pos road, the time for redempti hext May. It is understook & St. Paul paid for the stock and George Bowen. Some of Canadian parties they put & cents on the dollar. The block of bonds from Mr. O paid for them could not be lieved that arrangements the bonds held by Mr. Blair cluded. Mr. Blair was here had a conference with the bonds had by Mr. Blair cluded. Mr. Blair was here had a conference with the form a conference with the bonds had by Mr. Blair was here had a conference with the form a conference with the form Milwaukee & St. Paul, wards had his bonds reference with the same time. This coincide meant hat they went to Ne poss of perfecting the arrangement of the Rock Island Reform Rock Island. It is get this action of the Milwauk western Union Branch at the Western Union Branch

unty of Mayo. This would be fr. Parnell's policy, and be-Power, the present member Mayo, is on friendly terms en, and it is highly improba-

G.-D. (Grant boomer) com-of the Presidential aspirants loe instead of the office seek-g at the political straws that aid say that the people were that subject a little.

RYAM, of the Wisconsin apparently at the point of in Madison. He is about 70 was so sick last summer that red of. He has filled the posi-ce since 1873.

New York legislator does my of the comforts and con-ife that are furnished free of members of the Assembly the regular dead-head pass

r Gibson, of Louisiana, can not term in the House of Rep-elected, and serve out another to takes his seat in the Senate. y make Mr. Gibson siek.

or make Mr. Gibson siek.

Io Democratic newspapers of the last election, and wanton whether Ohio is a Republish Senator Thurman, General Processing of Wisconsin are discussiblennial sessions. If they it is to have the Legislature may once in two years, they stem at once.

manufacturers in Buffalo to \$40,000 per week. The stock spinally valued at \$100 cach \$20,000.

Journal files Great and RSONALS.

's daughter accompanies —You lose the bet. Gall tion to Gaily, the troubedout vis, an English physician, for sale. Mr. Garcelon should sackbone at once.

ported to be an admirer of He isn't what you would call be 'en just the same.

ctured at Raleigh, N. C., man, the Conundrum of the cy." That's too easy. The

Day will soon arrive, and nder age will buy the usual s representing a liver piercod them to the girls.

representing a liver pierocal them to the girls. Tid Eggleston, who went to for the benefit of his health, lost flesh since his departondition is unchanged. Ing inaccuracy with which Hearsey fired at each other Wednesday, it is evident that is the Chicago Archery Club., who a few weeks ago was such pomp, and who scened les, did not bear up, as the drid represented, against the when pistol balls whistled by heads. She has fallen into a ch gives rise to the gravest follows upon fit. If the maccompanied by her, she is we during his absence. When im she masters her nervous in the streets; but the more the palace a collapse takes into a fit. This state of the gives high in all probability fived, be an idiot.

THE RAILROADS

New Tariff Sheet of the South western Lines to the Missouri River.

Further Details of the Purchase of the Chicago & Pacific by the St. Paul.

ald's Syndicate Obtain Full Control of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

The Louisville & Nashville Working to Secure a Portion of the Ohio & Mississippi.

SOUTHWESTERN RATES. lway Association, gives notice that his date the as oph. Atc hison, Leav

business from Cleveland-From Chicago, 45, 80, 25; from East St. Louis, Hannibal, t Quincy, or Burlington, 65, 50, 30, 20, 15, freights from Buffalo—From Chicago, 85, 30, 25; from East St. Louis, Hannibal, West ton, 55, 50, 25, 15, 10. t from Cincinnati or Louisville— St. Louis, 80, 45, 30, 25, 20; from r Hannibal, 80, 45, 30, 20, 15; from

mity with the action of the trunk following rates will be charged on ars to Missouri River points on and 1880: Passenger-cars, on their own in charge free, no return pass,

i cents. ourth class, 29% cents; wheat, , and bariey, 24 cents. class, \$1.15; second class, \$6 s, 70 cents; fourth class, 49 ents; corn, rye, and bariey, 22

CHICAGO & PACIFIC. ouncement made in yesterday's TRIP-the Chicago & Pacific Railroad was as a Chicago outlet for the Western Union, nest of the railroad men by surprise. Very securs the property, since John L Blair, the purchaser at the recent foreclosures sale and solder of amajority of the first-mortgage bonds, was believed to be in favor of securing the road to the Northwestern. There has been a triangular fight for the possession of this property for some time past,—the Northwestern and Illimois Central negotiated with Mr. Blair slose; but while they were engaged thus, the Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Illinois Central trying to get it. The Northwestern and Illimois Central negotiated with Mr. Blair slose; but while they were engaged thus, the Milwaukee & St. Paul stepped in, bought up the stock and certificates of indebtodness, as well as bonds now owned by Mr. Blair, the state of the state

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI.

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI.

Secial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Braingrier, D. Ill., Jan. 28.—Zed J. McCanly, of Cay County, local attorney of the Ohio & Mississippi Road, to-day filed in the Recorder's effice a trust-deed covering all the personal and real property of that road in Illinois to secure claims amounting to \$4,181,120. The deed is made to Allen Campbell, of New York, and Robert Garrett, of Byltimore, as trustees, and recites that it is in lifeu and by virtue of a deed made a March, 1871, to Allen Campbell and Samuel U. 7. Opel, as trustees, covering the same property, but that a second deed has been necessitated with the death of Opel, and the appointment of Garrett as his successor. This appointment was made and agreed upon between the representatives of the holders of the second contollated mortgage bonds and the Directors of the Company at a meeting held in Cincinnati Im. 3. It is understood that the object of this feed is to perfect the claim of the trustees for he bondholders, there being a question under the present Constitution of this State whether a single trustee could hold the property. It is positively stated here that John Bloodgood, who is interested, in the Louisville & Nashville, and others are nekotiating for the purchase of the Springfield Branch of the Ohio & Mississippi, and that it is not improbable that the sale all be made. If consummated, the change would be a most advantageous one to the business of Springfield and this portion of the State, special as it would a direct communication over a line under one management with the bouthern Atlantic seaboard at Charleston and avannal, and the guif at New Gricans. The material products South, with a line of allocal dealers the past year, has been Louis-line and the South, while all the large amount of corn products manufactured in the siphas been shipped South. With a line of allocal dealers the products South and Southern would find a profitable business in transporting our products south with a line of allocal dealers the product s

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS. announcement that Jay Gould had ob-control of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas dhas taken no one by surprise, it having renerally understood that such would be imate fate of the property. The road is siderable value to Gould, as it supplies a the Wabash system between Hannibal, id Moberly, and also gives an outlet to as well as a connection for the Texas Pa-

Mo., and Moborly, and also gives an outlet to Texas, as well as a connection for the Texas Pacific. The Burlington tried hard to get control of this property, it having been one of its South-western feeders, but, as usual, the longest pole has knocked down the persimmon, and the Burlington has to accept the situation.

Gould is rapidly reaching that point where he can do just as he pleases with the railroads of this country. There is no combination or railroad company powerful enough now to thwart him in any of his designs. There seems to be but one way in which Gould's sway might be broken, and that is by the Chicago roads—namely, the Burlington, Rock Island. Northwestern, Alton, and Illinois Central—Joining together and making an offensive and defensive treaty against Gould. These roads, with the lakes back of them for an Eastern outlet, and the Grand Trunk and Baltimore & Ohio as allies in the East, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe as an ally in the West, could inflict such damage upon Gould and his syndicate as would make their investments highly unprofitable.

Kansas Citty, Mo., Jan. 28.—Now that Gould has obtained control of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road, it is thought the Memphis & Texas Road, it is thought the Memphis & Texas Road, it is thought the Memphis & Robite franchise recently sold to J. Brooks of

THE WEST SIDE UNION DEPOT. eriously talking of giving up the project of pullding a depot on the West Side altogether. They have reopened negotiations with the Chicago & Western Indiana to see what arrange-

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE. A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer rom Nashville, Tenn., dated Jan. 25, has the fol-wing regarding the Louisville & Nashville

CHICAGO & PADUCAH.

CHICAGO & PADUCAH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 28.—An order was today entered in the United States Circuit Court approving the agreement made between Rugene Ellery, Receiver of the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, and the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, all the parties in interest appearing by counsel and consenting thereto. The Court orders the Receiver to deliver the railroad and property to the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, which will be required to deliver the property when sold to the purchaser. The agreement referred to sets forth that the outstanding indebtedness of the Chicago & Paducah practically consists only in its bonds; that these are all in the hands of Charles Ridgely, J. J. McCook, and J. C. Parish, the Purchasing Committee; that said Committee have contracted with the Wabash to buy in the road at the coming sale, transfer it immediately to the Wabash upon the terms agreed upon in said contract; also, that it was expected that such sale and transfer would have been made by Jan. I last, and as the interest of both parties require that the transfer should be made without delay, the representatives of the Chicago & Paducah and of the Purchasing Committee have consented that it be made immediately. For these reasons it is agreed that the Chicago & Paducah and of the Purchasing Committee have consented that it be made immediately. For these reasons it is agreed that the Chicago & Paducah and by A. L. Hopkins, second Vice-President, for the Wabash. The sale of the road will take place at Chicago April 6.

CHICAGO & TOMAH.

Special Dispatch to The Obicago Tribuna.

GALENA, Ill., Jan. 28.—The Chicago & Tomah

CHICAGO & TOMAH.

Special Dispatch to The Obicago Tribuna.
GALENA, Ill., Jan. 28.—The Chicago & Tomah
Narrow-Gauge Road, which enters into direct
competition in Southern Wisconsin with the
Galena & Wisconsin Railroad, is now completed
to the farm of Hugh Levingston, in the Town of
Cliffton, five miles this side of Wingville, and a
depot has been erected there, and the cars are
running. The road is to be pushed forw to

BOCK ISLAND. the officials of the Chic our last night. On board the car were A. all, General Superintendent; A. Manvel

ITEMS.

be of brick, 400 leet long by forty feet wide.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Railway Employes' Mutual Benefit Association was held last evening in Parior I of the Grand Pacific. The accounts of the Scoretary were audited, and found to be correct. The Treasurer's report showed a satisfactory

SUICIDE OR MURDER?

The Case of James W. Clark Found Asphyxiated.

There are some curious features in the case of James W. Clark, who was found asphyxiated with gas in his apartment at 1182 State street last Sunday morning. Coroner Mann has been investigating, and is thoroughly satisfied that the death was not an accidental one, but was either a murder or a suicide. He impanelled a jury last Sunday, and Tuesday heard some testimony of witnesses, which only related to the facts in the case. This afternoon at 20 clock the case will Asphyxlated. ase. This afternoon at 2 o'clock the case will e reopened at the Twenty-second street station

on good terms. Last Saturday the deceased met Murray on the express-stand at the corner of South Water and Dearborn streets, and rode home with him. He had been drinking, but this was his habit. He ate supper with the Murrays, his wife and two children having been for three weeks at the house of Mrs. Murray, his wife's mother, No. 123 North Western average. She had broken her leg shout New Year's.

the sections provides that the event of any control of the least in the event of any proof of the least frigularity, therefore, would deprive the Louisville Road of its most necessary branch, and reduce it gazopi for the more focal line. A day of two ago it was stated publicly as coming from a member of the firm of Hillman, Burford & Corbett, larger from deal-been made against them and in favor of Louisville particle in the trade with points down the Decator Road. A good deal of importance is the trade of the firm of the control of the stop-cock attached to firm of the control of the stop-cock attached to firm of the control of the stop-cock attached to firm of the control of the stop-cock attached to firm of the control of the stop-cock attached to firm of the control of the stop-cock attached to firm of the control of the stop-cock attached to firm of the control of the stop-cock attached to firm of the control of the stop-cock attached to firm of the control of the stop-cock attached to firm of the control of the stop-cock attached to firm of the control of the stop-cock attached to firm of the control of the stop-cock attached to firm of the control of the stop-cock attached to firm of the control of the stop-cock attached to firm of the control of the stop-cock attached to firm of the control of the stop-cock attached to firm of the control of the stop-cock attached to firm of the control of the stop-cock and their object probably was to control of the stop-cock and their object probably was to control of the stop-cock and their object probably was to control of the stop of the control of the stop of the s

This act, of course, shut him out forever from the house, and his mother-in-law had befriended him for nearly two years when he was out of work.

Corner Mann placed a policeman at the house Sunday afterness to prevent anything from being disturbed, and ordered young from being disturbed, and ordered young Murray to be held in custody at the Twenty-second-Street Station until after the inquest. Murray was seen in jail last night, and related a straightforward story about the affair. He does not know what became of the wrench, but admits that he saw the combination tool in the privy-vault hast Sunday afternoon, one end of it sticking out in full view. He thought this singular, as Saturday evening Clark, to whom the tool belonged, asked where it was, and upon being shown, placed it in his pocket, saying he was going to give it to a triend. The youns man denies knowing any reason why Clark should committed suicide, but he is sure he did so. They were on the best of terms together. If Clark committed suicide, he has no doubt that he also intended to kill himself and wife, as he left the door of his room half open, and a great deal of the gas escaped and ascended to the upper story. Corner Mann is firmly of the opinion, are determined to give it the most thorough investigation. County-Physician Bluthardt yesterday made a post-mortem examination of the deceased, prior to the funeral, in order to satisfy a suspicion that Clark had been poisoned the night before. His report will be made to the jury to-day.

MATRIMONIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

WATRETOWN, Wis., Jan. 28.—A very fashiomable wedding occurred in this city this afternoon, at the residence of the Hon. William Fuller, one of our prominent and wealthy attorneys. His daughter, Miss Josephine Fuller, was joined in wedding occurred in this city this afternoon, at the residence of the Hon. William Fuller, one of our prominent and wealthy attorneys. His daughter, Miss Josephine Fuller, was joined in wedding voccurred in this city this afternoon. Th

DIPHTHERIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

GALENA, Ill., Jan. 28.—The diphtheria is working sad havoc among the children in the thickly-settled portion of this county south of Apple River. Mr. James Smith, residing five miles south of Apple River, has lost four sons since Monday, and to-day the corpses of three lay side by side in that desolate home.

THE ODOROUS RIVER

Another Conference on the Question of Cleaning It.

The Canal Board and the City Authorities Participate in the Discussion.

Both Parties Anxions to Know Who Will Bear the Expense.

Board of Health; Health Commissioner De Wolf; Mr. Jenney, Chief-Engineer of the canal; City-Engineer Cregier; Mr. Thomas, Superintendent of the canal; Mr. Guthrie, Commissioner Waller, Corporation-Counsel Adams, Ald. Ballard, Wetterer, Turner, Eiszner, and Lawier, of the Health Committee; Ald. Phelps, Throop, Sanders, and McCormick, of the Finance Committee; also Ald. McCauley, Clark, Peevey, and Wickersham, and a dozen or two citizens.

nuisance greated by the drainage of the city's sewage into the South Branch. The State Board of Health had suggested that pumping-works be constructed at the intersection of the canal and the river. The Mayor, Canal Commissioners and others had been invited to be present, and information was needed on these points: Is it practicable to raise the water of the river six feet and throw it into the canal by the means suggested? Are the Canal Commissioners, representing the State, in secord with the city authorities touching this measure? What will be the approximate expense? This information was needed in order that the matter might be laid before the Council while the appropriation bill was under consideration.

Superintendent Thomas being called on, said that he need not attempt to speak of sewage as affecting Chicago, but on behalf of the people along the line of the canal,—at Lockport, Joliet, and the towns below,—he would say it was becoming an intolerable nuisance to them. He had felt it his duty in his last report to the Canal Board to suggest such a remedy as seemed to him, from his experience and observation, would be effectual. He had at first entertained the idea of enlarging the canal, but shandoned it when he came to the expense,—not less than \$10,000,000. It might be practicable when Chicago had a million inhabitants. What he proposed was this: The rebuilding of the lock at Bridgeport,—a lock without a breastwork,—one long enough to lock through the boats and barges as they come,—say 300 feet; and the construction beside it of a canal with side gates, so as to allow the water to pass in or out. When there was no pumping the lock-gates could be swung open, the side-gates raised, the water flow in, and navigation not be impeded. When the lake and river were low, and the wind southswing open the side-gates raised the water flow in, and navigation not be impeded. When the lake and river were low, and the wind south-west, the lock-gates and side-gates could be closed and the wheels started, and that would remove any quantity necessary to cleanse the river, at the same time doing no injury to the canal. In that way it was possible to purify the stream, which was now so polluted as to make it almost unendurable. He knew something of the

The wheels were thirty-eight feet in diameter had a ten-foot breast, and were calculated to di five feet into the water and raise it to the canal could be constructed for at least a small sum. The building belonged to the State, but was leased for ten rears, only two of which had expired. He admined for. He believed the nuisance could be overcome by an expenditure of \$50,000 or \$60,000 at the outset, and \$15,000 or \$16,000 ayear for expenses,—an instending of the county com-

Superintendent Thomas spoke of the rise and fall of the lake, the cause, in his opinion, being a prevalence of winds from a particular quarter—the southwest wind blowing the water away from Chicago. The fall was sometimes very sudden, and all the gates at Lockport had to be closed, and the mills stopped; yet the water would continue settling. Suddenly the wind would shift, and the water would come back. Now, the Commissioners were perfectly helpies in such an emergency. With pumping works, the wheels could be run whether the wind blew from the north, south, east, or west, and the water taken out of the river and put into the canal to the extent that would always.

umping into the canal was a new one to the toard, and they had come to learn what the city anted to do. After getting the information, hey proposed to submit to their engineer the

COULD CLEANSE THE RIVER

The state of the control of the cont

THE TRIBUNE WEATHER-MAP,

gton Mean Time, Jan. 28, 1880.

INDICATIONS

the Hon. H. M. Singer, and

or suits,

WEST END DRY GOODS HOUSE Madison and Peoria-sts.,

NORTH SIDE DRY GOODS HOUSE North Clark and Erie-sts.

Having secured the entire stock of one of the largest Cloak and Suit Factories in New York at an immense reduction, we offer them as one of the Special Attractions of our great Clearing Sale, at about one-half their ordinary value:

All-Wool Black Cashmere Suits, with Satin Trimmings, \$12 to \$20; ordinarily sold for \$18 to \$35.

Good Beaver Diagonal and Raye Dolmans, richly trimmed with Fringe and Beaded Passementeries, \$9 to \$25.

100 Double Reversible Plaid Circulars, with Blue and Scarlet Backs, \$10.25; good value for \$20.

for \$20.

600d Repeliant Circulars, \$3; Galico Sults,
Sacque and Skirt, \$1; Galico Wrappers, 75c.
N. B.—We have already received.

our first importation of Spring Walking Jackets, Ulsters, and Manties, and are fully prepared to make Suits, or Spring Garments, in these new shapes, to order as short paties. short notice.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO. BOTH STORES.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY, Uses and recommended for over 50 years by the clerry uses and recommended for over 50 years by the clerry uses and recommended for over 50 years by the clerry uses and recommended for over 50 years by the clerry uses and recommended for the property of the country of the countr

BROWN'S MEDICINES. A TOWER OF STRENGTH. BROWNS Purely Vegetable & All-Heat eg. DENTIFRICE BROWN'S VERMIFUGE Large Bottles,

25 Gents.

Company, united with HOUSEHOLD PARAGES

Pur Destroying Warm.

25 Courts.

Charge and other pure and valuable ingredients, in this preparation, in the Great Reliever of Pain, in remarked action than the preparation of the first third, but which is well prepared to the public.

BOTH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL can present in the most date. The presents the preparation of the triple of the court of the court

the de to the public.

It hardens the Germa, tills entimil said vegetamil said vegetamil said vegetable permitted by the first fresh will prove to be information of the more delimil said vegetable permitted by the first fresh wounds of the first fresh will prove to be informaproved at the Track of the Track of the first fresh wounds of the first fresh wounds of the first fresh will quicken the blood, warm the system, and set delication in the first fresh wounds of the first fresh with the first fresh wounds of the first fresh with the first fresh fre

FINANCE AND TRADE.

ks Active, with a Rising Tendency.

The St Joes the Leaders of the Market.

change, and Discounts.

The Produce Markets Irregular—Perk Lowe Lard Steady—Meats in Good

eat Very Buch Unsettled, but Closes Stree Other Grain Follows the Example.

FINANCIAL.

were no very wide fluctuations in stocks re were no very wide fluctuations in stocks, a movement of prices showed a strong. St. Joe developed an activity that has waited for anxiously by a good many hold-free common opened at 30½, fell away to and fluctuated between that figure and il toward the close, when it suddenly add to 41½. The course of the preferred was cal. Opening at 60½, it declined to 63½, id not pass beyond 60½ till at the last, it went up rapidly to 71½. Rumors that ad was to be leased by the Burlington & were in circulation. Erie was again. The first quotation was at an advance at 45½, and the close was at 47, a gain of the preferred opened with a gain of ½, and ½ better than the opening. Set all the changes were in favor of highest all the high all the high

Northwestern 13, to 513; the preferred 51054; St. Paul 14, to 70%; the preferred 53. to 72%; Mountain 4, to 564; St. Joe 23, to 41%; preferred 23, to 71%; Delaware & Hudson o 74%; Lackawanna 4, to 85%; Jersey Cen-X, to 62; Canada Southern 3, to 17%; Kan-& Texns 3, to 484; Wabash 4, to 47%; the terred 4, to 72½; Western Union 4, to 104; Francisco 13, to 483; the preferred 13, to ; Northern Pacific 4, to 344; Pacific Mail 4, 54; Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette 3, 54; Mobile & Ohio 2, to 25; Ohio & Mississip-referred 3, to 674.

ne losses were Chesapeake & Ohio 3, to 21%; second preferred 4, to 25%; Sieux City pred 5, to 77%; the common 1, to 30; Chicago, Louis & New Oricans 4, to 41%; Louisville & hville 36, to 124; St. Paul & Minneapolis 5, 50%; C., C., & L. 14, to 77%; Ohio & Missispi 14, to 31%; Burlington & Quincy 13, to 4.

e Boston market Chicago, Clinton, Dubu-Minnesota declined to 60 bid. Boston are selling; the orders to buy come from st. Flint & Pere Marquette went up to

the West. Flint & Pere Marquette went up to 194.

As far as Chicago operators are concerned, the public interest in the stock market has not yet become very great, but there is more buying than selfing, and almost no selling short. The rise seems to be regarded as a little premature. There are fears that this is a bull movement, with a 6 or 5 cent break in it. The dividend-paying stocks are so high that they are not attractive to speculative buyers. This class are buying railroad bonds more than they used to. Erie second 6s opened at 894, sold as high as 6, and closed at 894.

Railroad bonds, in New York Monday, were unyant, with a sharp advance in prices under urchases of enormous amounts. The transacons in Erie consolidated seconds amounted to 1,138,000; in do funded 5s to \$168,000; in Kansas Texas firsts the \$20,000; in do seconds to \$683, or; in Canada & Southern firsts to \$30,000; in do rust Company certificates to \$30,000; in do rust Company certificates to \$30,000; in do rust Company certificates to \$30,000; in do pplementary to \$23,000; in do incomes to 100,000; in International seconds, Purchasing committee receipts, to \$214,000; and in Houston Great Northern seconds, Purchasing Commitee receipts, to \$166,000. Bric consolidated seconds rose from 88% to 89%, and do funded 5s om 82% to 84. Kansas & Texas firsts rose from 8% to 104%; and closed at 104%; do seconds li off from 67% to 6%, and closed at 104%; do seconds li off from 67% to 6%, and closed at onds rose from \$8% to \$9%, and do funded is from \$2% to 104%, and closed at 104%; do seconds fell off from \$7% to \$6%, and closed at the former figure. Canada Southern firsts sold at \$6%,268%. C., C. & I. C. firsts advanced \$9 cent, to \$6; do Trust Company certificates, \$%, to \$6%; do supplementary 4%, to \$6%, and do incomes 4%, to \$0. International seconds Purchasing Committee receipts, and Houston & Great Northern seconds do, which closed on Saturday at 45, sold up to \$16,51%; the former closed at \$5%, and the inter at \$6. Denver & Rio Grande firsts sold up to \$16,51%; the former closed at \$5%; and the inter at \$6. Denver & Rio Grande firsts sold up to \$16,51%; the former closed at \$5%; and the inter at \$6. Denver & Rio Grande firsts sold up to \$16,18 (and 104; the former closed at \$5%; Union Pacific sinking-funds to \$20; the last-named closed at 118. Texas Pacific incomes fell off from \$8% to \$7%.

There was an advance in Government bonds. The is opened at \$104% bid, and \$104% asked in New York, and went up to \$104% and \$105. In Chicago the quotation was \$104% bid, and \$104% in the afternoon. The 4%s were \$10% and \$10%; the \$5, 103% and \$104; and the \$5, 104% and \$104% in the afternoon. The 4%s were \$10% and \$10%; the \$5, 103% and \$104; and the \$5, 104% and \$104%. Business was quiet. The advance in the 4s caused some solling by holders.

Foreign exchange was stronger. The posted rates were 482% and 484% at the opening, and advanced to 483 and 485. The explanation given to that the bills to be drawn by the New York Central Syndicate had all been settled for. Actual transactions in Chicago were at the same figure. Sterling grain bills were \$24%, and \$23%, and atweep bills were \$24%, and \$23%, and atweep bills were \$24%, and \$25%, and atweep bills we

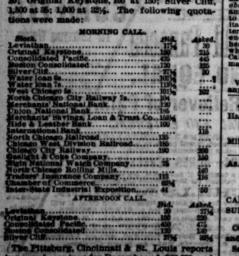
Exports. Imports. 101.575.711 916.522.031 916.522.031 916.525.030 91.085.030 91.085.030 91.085.030 Although the figures for the exports of 1820 are about \$2,000,000 in excess of the figures for 570, they show a much smaller movement of 570, they show a much smaller movement of tulk than do the figures for 1879, because of the nuch higher values now than then. Some allowance also should be made for higher values then comparing the figures representing the imports; but yet an excess this year of \$12,600,-00, or more than 100 per cent over the imports of 1879, shows a much larger movement of bulk. A continuance for a series of weeks of such an excess of imports over exports will have a marked effect upon the foreign exchanges.

At the Chicago banks the demand for loans was moderate. Bank rates were 763 per cent and street rates 667 per cent. The receipts and shipments of currency were both light. New York exchange was sold between banks at 250 per \$1,000 premfum. Bank clearings were \$4,200,000.

Sales of local securities included West Town 5s at 105. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 7s were sold at 108%.

On the Chicago Mining Board there were sales.

ver Cliff, 1,500 at 37%; 1,000 at 32%; 2,000 at 30; 500 at 37%; 1,000 at 37% seller 10; West Chicago at 500 at 102; Leviathan, 2,900 at 17%; 3,000 at 30; Original Keystone, 100 at 150; Silver Cliff, 1,500 at 35; 1,000 at 32%. The following quotations were made:



for the year of \$305,302 above all charges and interest on bonds.

The following were the earnings of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company for the third week in January, 1850; \$61,025; do, January, 1879, 447,389. Increase, \$33,632.

The earnings of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company for the third week of January, 1880, were \$46,300, being an increase over same week last year of \$37,300.

Mr. Solon Humphreys, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Wabash & Pacific Railroad, and who is now at St. Louis, telegraphs that the January earnings of that Company will exceed those of last year by over \$225,000.

The C., C. & I. C. bonds and stocks are reported to be in demand by buyers supposed to be representing the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is generally believed that at the final hearing of the suit by Judge Harian on the 2d of February that the whole matter will be settled on a basis satisfactory to all parties.

Business in railroad bonds in New York is assuming enormous proportions. The new places taken by railroads, hitherto little thought of, in the great consolidations going on, give them chances they never had before of paying their interest. The following shows the range of the most active bonds last week, and the closing sales Saturday and a week ago:

FOR TARE PINAL SALES.

are a 1 eugo	WEEK.		SAI	LES
1	High-	Low-	Jan.	Jan. 24.
consols. rssy Cent. consols. southern. Ist debentures. to Ohio, ist ser. B. Mississippi 2ds. 1 C. 1st assented. au. & Texas 2ds. 2 C. 1st assented. 2 C. 1st assented. 4 Cop. 1sts. 2 R. 1o Grande. Pacific land grants. 5 Wilkesbarre con. Eassex con. Hart & Erie 188.	80% 100% 111% 100 50% 111% 100 50% 111% 100 50% 111% 100 50% 111% 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	87-6 106 97-1-6 98-6 98-6 98-6 98-6 98-6 98-6 98-6 98	Paragasale and a series	客意を写真の事を言うない。
San Francisco Her	ald gi	ves a	not c	heer-

The San Francisco Herdid gives a not cheerful review of the mining finances for last year. In 1879, 278 mining companies assessed their stockholders, the total assessment being \$14,827,700. The Sierra Nevada called for \$900,000, and the Union Consolidated for \$550,000, while the shares have declined from something like \$250 to \$25. The entire assessments in Nevada for the deep mining on the Comstock have been \$11,404,400, and the dividends but \$4,417,800, proving that \$7,000,000 more was put into the ground than could be got out of it. In California the assessments exceed the dividends nearly \$1,500,000. Mining stocks generally have fallen very much on the Pacific Coast, and caused necessarily a deal of suffering in that region, with indications of much more. The conviction is steadily growing that the public is regularly swindled by insiders, who, by means of diamond drills and other apparatus, get all the information they can for stock-jobbing purposes, and use such information exclusively to their own advantage. The principal victims as well, in San Francisco and other towns on the Pacific, are said to be servants, workingmen, and the poorer classes generally.

Cotton opened at 13.0% for March and 13.420 for May. It closed at 13.0% for February and 13.47c for May. It was quoted weak at the close. The New York Daily Bulletin says that on Monday the tendency was downward, and buyers gained quite a decided advantage for the day. The cable accounts from abroad were weak, the port receipts full, and the stock here increasing, and those features, in connection with an evident dread that the issue of February notices will be full and free, have formed the combination of influences under which values settled

dent dread that the issue of February notices will be full and free, have formed the combination of influences under which values settled off. It is somewhat difficult to discover that any systemized plan of operations is being carried out at present, as buyers and sellers are constantly changing places, and an operator is very likely to be working entirely different at night, as compared with the opening movements of the day. Indeed, with a great many it is simply a skirmish for position, with the feeling current to-day that nothing very strong can be expected until after the question of February notices has been settled. The "buils" seem hopeful that they must soon regain advantage, and are somewhat encouraged by the continued advance in what encouraged by the continued advance in the price of print cloths.

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Closing.
New York Central	18034		. 1813
New York Central. Lake Shore. Chicago & Northwestern. Chicago & Northwestern prei Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Pa Chicago, Milwaukee	100%	90 SO	92
Chicago & Northwestern	9012		915
hicago & Northwestern pre	fer'd. 105 .		105
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Pa	ul 7894 .		108
llinois Central	104	100	104
			. 1463
Chicago & Alton	108		108
Inion Pacific		6714 ACT	4 47
Erie preferred	7296	73 72	723
Erie preferred Erie second mortgage	8097	804	§ 80
Obio & Mississippi	32	319	9 819
C. C. & I.	7712	00)	77
C. & L. C	2434	2436 243	6 245
Innibal & St. Joe Hannibal & St. Joe preferred	3957	136 38	413
Delaware & Hudson	74	178 039	744
Delaware & Hudson	est'n. 846	1502 841	(863
lew Jersey Central	81 102% 10 71%	4	. 82
dorris & Essex	102% 10	134 1029	1025 715
dissouri. Kansas & Texas	4812	1904 471	481
abash, St. L. & P	47	736 47	475
abush, St. L. & P. preferred	7136	719	72
Vestern Union Telegraph Co	1083	100	2 101
tiantic & Pacific Telegraph	Co 40%	2000	613
t. Louis & San Francisco	48		434
Morris & Essex. Landa Southern. Missouri, Kansas & Texas. Wabash, S. L. & P. Chicago, S. Paul & Mins. Watshaba, S. L. & P. Chicago, S. Paul & Mins. Watshaba, S. L. & P. Watshaba, S. L. & P. Watshaba, S. L. & P. Louis & San Francisco. Louis & San Francisco. Louis & San Francisco. Louis & San Francisco. Lake Eric & Western Pacotte Mail.	red 56	1614 242	503
Lake Erie & Western	32(2)	232 312	2 317
		301	409
ouisville & Nashville	1243 11	4 2 121	124
Louisville & Nashville Indianapolis, Bloomington & Ind., Cincinnati & Lafayette.	W 45		43
			413
Mobile & Ohio Ohio & Mississippi preferred.	25		. 25
onio & Mississippi preferred.	68	***	673
leveland & Pittsburg	118 11	2" 1118	1123
t. Paul & Sloux City	8734 8	9 367	30
St. Paul & Sloux City St. Paul & Sloux City preferr	ed 77 7	77 77	17734
Sutro Tunnel Metropolit'n Elevated R.R. b	on do 2011		39
Metropolitan Elevated R. R.	Co. 116 11	mi 116	1015
		694 116 4 52	53
New York Elevated Railway.			123
hearpeake & Ohio dest	2136	****	219
hesapeake & Ohio first prefichesapeake & Ohio second pullinan Palace Car Co	ref'd 23%		31
Pullman Palace Car Co	12454		1240
iton & Terre Haute.	2434		24
non a Terre Haute prefer	ed 63	101 201	.] (25

Central Arizona M. Co............ 13% 13% 12% 12% GOVERNMENT BONDS.

B44.
1009 Asked. 104% 104 107% 104%

TRASK & FRANCIS. Bankers and Brokers, 70 BROADWAY, N. Y. Members of the New York Stock Exchange and New York Mining Stock Exchange.

All classes of Securities Bought and Sold on Comsion and Carried on Margina.

Daily Market Letters sent to Customers.

Daily Market Letters sent to Customers.

GEO. O. MAROY & CO.,

No. 125 La Salis-st.,

Chicago, Ill.,

DEALERS IN MUNICIPAL SECURITIES.

We can furnish in sums to suit, from \$100 to \$100,000,
County, City, or Town Bonds, which will pay the investor an average of 7 per cent per annum.

These bonds are issued by different localities in Illinois. Lannas, and fows for various purposes via.:

to build court-houses, school-houses, islis, etc.; to
fund floating debts, to build bridges, etc.

We examine everything we offer with great care;
and we key to make every investment through us
absolutely safe. Our sales during the year 1878 have
amounted to more than two million of dollars, mosely
to Rastern insurance companies, savings banks, espiculists, and trustees of existes. We collect the intermal for our customers free of charge. Our referserious for our customers free of charge. Our refertermal for our customers free of charge. Our refertermal for our customers free of charge. Our referserious for our customers free of charge to suitutions and
heaviest agitaine dealings for the last ten yoars.

Call and examina de dealings for the last ten yoars.

No. 181 Le Salie-st., Chicago, Ill.

We are always in the market for the purchase of
any such securities, issued by counties, towns or cities.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO
Las for sale a large line of choice 6 and 7 per cent
Railroad First
MORTGAGE BONDS.

Illwankee & St. Paul lats, bearing 7 per cent, due in
1938, are for sale at 1934 and interest. MAVERICK NATIONAL BANK,

COLLECTIONS a specialty. Business from Banks

CHARLES HENROTIN,

FIELD. LINDLEY & CO., New York. S La Salle-st, Chicago STOCKS. Members of N, Y, Stock Exch

ALBERT M. DAY, Manag NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Governments strong and algher, except for '51s and 5s coupon, which are

State securities dull.

The stock market was active and buoyant The stock market was active and buoyant in early dealings, and prices advanced ½ to 4½ per cent. Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, Lake Shore, Erie, the Grangers, the coal shares, Michigan Central, Wabash, and Manhattan Elevated leading the upward movement. Louisville & Nashville declined from 124½ to 121, rose to 125, and closed at 123. During the afternoon there was a reaction of ½ to 1 per cent in the general list, but the decline was recovered at the close, under the leadership of Hannibal & St. Joe shares, which became active, and advanced 3 per cent for common and 2½ for preferred. Nashville, Chattanoog a & St. Louis opened at 84, sold up to 88%, and closed offered at 84 without bids. Marletta & Cincinnati first preferred closed at 184.

figures affecting the credit of the German-merican Bank of this city having been circu-ted this afternoon, the Clearing-House Com-titee made a careful examination of its con-tion, and report that such rumors have no undation in fact. The following circular, issued this afternoon, rulains itself:

dition, and report that such rimors have in foundation in fact.

The following circular, issued this afternoon, explains itself:

"It has been decided by the Committee in charge of the Central Pacific syndicate not to dispose of any of the stock at private sale. The applications for it amount, in the aggregate, already to over half the number of shares on hand, and the Committee find it impossible to reconcile all the interests concerned in any other way than by affording each an equal chance in a free and open market. The first 50,000 shares will, therefore, be for sale on Thursday morning, the 29th of January; in the New York Stock Exchange, at a scale of prices ranging from 80 to 84, it being intended to effect an average of 82. The starting price is purposely made low in order to give ample opportunity for profit to purchasers.

"J. D. PRINCE,
"J. D. PRINCE,
"J. D. PRINCE,
"J. D. PROBERT,"

The Wabash Raikroad has given out contracts for the manufacture of 4,600 new freight cars.

Transactions, 468,000 shares: 3,000 Canada Southern, 3,000 Central Arizons, 4,400 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, 14,000 Lackawanna, 28,000 Eric. 28,000 st. Joseph, 4,000 Houston & Texas, 4,000 Iron Mountain, 19,000 Kansas & Texas, 98,000 Lake Shore, 1,200 Louisvilie & Nashville, 18,000 Michigan Central, 17,000 Marietta & Cincinnati first preferred, 23,000 Northwestern, 2,000 Canada Francisco, 2,000 St. Paul & Sioux City, 3,300 Unional Francisco, 2,000 St. Paul & Sioux City, 3,300 Unional Francisco, 2,000 St. Paul & Sioux City, 3,300 Unional Francisco, 2,000 St. Paul & Sioux City, 3,300 Unional Francisco, 2,000 St. Paul & Sioux City, 3,300 Unional Francisco, 2,000 St. Paul & Sioux City, 3,300 Unional Francisco, 2,000 St. Paul & Sioux City, 3,300 Unional Francisco, 2,000 St. Paul & Sioux City, 3,300 Unional Francisco, 2,000 St. Paul & Sioux City, 3,300 Unional Francisco, 2,000 St. Paul & Sioux City, 3,300 Unional Francisco, 2,000 St. Paul & Sioux City, 3,300 Unional Francisco, 2,000 St. Paul & Sioux City, 3,300 Unional Francis

GOVERNMENT BONDS.	
U. S 1881, coup 10854 New 4s, coup 10014 Pacific 6s of 26 122 New 45s 10754	
STATE BONDS. Consols. State BONDS. State BO	2000
STOCKS.	4
Rock Island 148 H., & St. Joe, pfd 77 Panama 181 Iron Mountain 56 Port Wayne 115 Port Wa	63 55 1551 1655 65時 187 651 18
Del Lack, & Western Sys Outco States. Del Lack, & Western Sys Quicksilver. Morris & Essex 11225 Quicksilver, pfd. 66 Delaware & Hudson 764 Leadville 1100 New Jersey Central. 814 C. F. bonds. 100	ì
New Jersey Central. 814 C. P. bonds. 100 Ohio & Mississippi. 314 U. P. firsts. 100 O. & M. preferred. 674 U. P. land-grants. 115 Chesapeake & Ohio. 2154 U. P. sinking funds. 119	į
Chesapeake & Ohio. 2134 U. P. sinking funds 119 Mobile & Ohio 24 Lehigh & Wilkesbarrel 13 Cleveland & Columbus 1734 St. P. & S. C. firsts 26	1
Cleveland & Columbus 77% St. P. & S. C. firsts 99	н

MINING STOCKS. SAN FRANCISCO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 28.—The following SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 23.—The following are the closing quotations at the Stock Board:
Alpha. B Belle Isle. 14
Alta. 44 Togra. 25
Beicher 129, North Bonanze. 27
Beicher 129, North Bonanze. 27
Beicher 129, North Bonanze. 27
Beit & Beicher 129, North Bonanze. 27
Beit & Beicher 129, North Bonanze. 27
Beit & Beicher 129, North Bonanze. 27
Builion 67
California 4 Bechle! 18
Collar & Potos: 58
Consolidated Viginia 46
Crown Point. 59
Eureka Consolidated 16
Eady Washington 18
Exchequer 39
Black Hawk. 3
Gould & Curry 6
Brand Prize. 39
Black Hawk. 3
Gould & Curry 6
Brand Prize. 39
Haie & Norrioss. 39
Leviathan. 34
Julia Consolidated 29
Caledonia 19
Justice. 39
Mexican. 158
Evra Norrioss. 39
Evra Norriber Beile 10
Mortin 18
Savage. 39
Union Consolidated 46
Savage. 39
Union Consolidated 46
Savage. 39
Union Consolidated 46
Berra Nevada. 37
Union Consolidated 48
Bodis. 58
Savage. 39
Union Consolidated 48
Bodis. 58
Savage. 39
Union Consolidated 59
Savage. 30
Union Consolidated 50
Savage. 30
Savage

Bosron, Jan. 28.—The following are the ci quotations for copper stocks: Calumet & Heela. 243 Pewable. Copper Fails. 4 Quincy. Franklin. 45 Ridge.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Jan. 28:

CITY PROPERTY.

Dayton st. 124 ft no f Clay, w f. 28:125 ft. improved, dated Jan. 26 (Frederick Kurth to Adolph Slekman).

Larraboe st. 45 ft s of Oak, w f. 55:125 ft. dated Jan 27 (Henry Morris to Finnell st. 300 ft s of Wentworth av. s f. 25:100 ft. improved dated Jan 27 (Henry Morris to William Morris).

Dussold st. 125 ft w of Union, s f. 25:172 ft. improved, dated Jan. 27 (D. and B. Larbig to Frank Zavodsky).

Dussold st. 125 ft w of Union, s f. 25:172 ft. improved, dated Jan. 27 (D. and B. Larbig to Frank Zavodsky).

Tompkins st. between Polk and Taylor, w f. 25:125 ft, dated Jan. 27 (D. and B. Larbig to Frank Zavodsky).

Tompkins st. between Polk and Taylor, w f. 25:125 ft, dated Jan. 27 (D. and B. Larbig to Jacobs to Selleck).

West Washington st. 35 ft w of California av. n f. 85:12 ft. dated Jan. 28 (Encyword, dated Jan. 29 (Encyword, dated Jan. 29 (Encyword, dated Jan. 29 (Encyword, dated Jan. 29 (Encyword, dated Jan. 20 (Encyword, dated Jan. 20 (Encyword, Jan. 20 May II, 1879 (Theodore F. Hinds to Joseph S. Hinds).
Lake av, 3d ft sof Thirty-fifth st. e f. 20x91 ft. improved, dated Jan. 30 (Thomas Parker, Jr. to John F. Lay).
Bush st. 30d ft sof Superior, w f. 30-3x145 ft. improved, dated Jan. 10 (Srie L. Hedstrom to Catharine E. Brown).
Maxwell st. 25 ft w of Union, s f. 25x1675 ft. dated Jan. 27 (John Lussem to William Schmeider).
Thirty-first st. s w cor of Stewart av, n f. 25x112 ft. dated Jan. 26 (A. Palterson to Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company).
Third av, 1846 ft n of Fourteenth 7t. w f. 63x 96-610 ft. dated Jan. 28 (John Stoneham to Sumbill st. a western 128 (John Stoneham to Sumbill st. a western 28 (Jo

Same).

Syshnell st, n w cor of Stewart av, s f, 25x125

ft, dated Jan, 28 (M. and C. Lewis to Same)... COMMERCIAL. The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty four hours ending at 7 o'clock

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
and the same	1890.	1879.	1880.	2879.
Flour, bris Wheat, bu	8,180	13,562	5,612	11,2
Corn, bu	198,430	108,478	99,406	32,3
Rye, bu	6,124	4,570	910	2.5
Barley, bu	48,370	191,110	83,653	150,2
Finx-seed, lbs Broom-corn, lbs	88,000	24,000	85,962 36,962	14,8
Cured meats, lbs Beef, tos	416,543	1,576,860	1,788,483	3,007,0
Beef, bris Pork, bris			139 878	I I
Tallow, the	376,970 116,000	1,055,300	184,815 73,300	2,151.9
Dressed hogs, No.	148,970	120,000	301,300	130,7
Live Bogs, No	28,760	23,477	3,787	7.1

ides, ibs. ighwines, bris... ool, ibs otatoes, bu....

Withdrawn from store during Tuesday for hity consumption: 17,502 bu corn, 5,292 bu bar-

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 2 cars winter wheat, 4 cars mixed, 38 cars No. 2 spring, 20 cars No. 3 do. 8 cars low grade (72 wheat): 122 cars No. 3 do. 8 cars low grade (72 wheat): 122 cars No. 2 corn, 41 cars high-mixed, 51 cars low grade (214 corn): 4 cars white cats, 5 cars No. 2 mixed, 6 cars rejected (15 cats): 2 cars No. 2 price 9 cars No. 3 barley, 5 cars extra, 5 cars feed (19 barley). Total, 322 cars, or 150,000 bu. Inspected out: 4,856 bu wheat, 127,515 bu corn, 5,568 bu cats, 450 bu ryes, 2,960 bu barley.

The movement of grain and hogs in the country continues light. Toledo, Omaha, Detroit, and Cincinnati were all reported to receive almost nothing in the way of grain yesterday. The movement has undoubtedly been checked by the greater pressure for storage room, and partially by unusually mild weather. But a cause may also be found in the better condition of the farmers, which enables them to abstain from rushing their property forward at a time when it seems probable that large current offerings would break the market. There is is also a good deal of "longness" in the country, which tends to restrain the free marketing of is also a good deal of "longness" in the country, which tends to restrain the free marketing of

The leading produce markets were again nervous and irregular yesterday. Breadstuffs started in higher, and declined rather sharply towards noon, but rallied afterwards. Provisions followed in the same direction, but with the interest displayed, the bulk of the towards noon, but raillied afterwards. Provisions followed in the same direction, but with less interest displayed, the bulk of the business being in changes. There was, however, a continued good export demand for meats, which has been fairly active for several days past. One firm alone has sold over 12,000 boxes this week. The demand just now is mostly from Sweden and Norway, the southern part of Europe being rather quiet just now. The British advices quoted breadstuffs improving, and the private cables sustained this, though not quite so strong in tone as the public dispatches. There were, however, very free sellers at the resulting advance, and the improvement was lost, but there was a later reaction, and the afternoon tone was quite strong. Mess pork closed 10e lower, at about \$12.50 for mew seller January and \$1.267.57% for March. Short ribs closed at \$6.60 for March. Spring wheat closed 20 higher, at \$1.20% for spot and \$1.22% for March. Corn closed %c higher, at \$7.60 for March. Barley was nominal, at 700 for February. Rye was firmer at 750 seller March. Barley was nominal, at 700 for February and \$00 for March. Hogs were firm, at \$4.4024.50 for light and at \$4.4024.75 for heavy. Cattle were dull and lower.

There was not much life in the dry-goods

lower.

There was not much life in the dry-goods

There was not much life in the dry-goods trade, but the movement is now gradually increasing, and there is a more cheerful feeling among the trade. An early opening of the spring season is looked for. Boots and shoes are reported quiet and unchanged. Groceries met with a liberal inquiry considering the condition of the country roads. Coffees and sugars were again reported weak, the former declining an ½c. Other lines were quoted as before. In the dried-fruits, fish, and canned-goods markets there were no changes. Butter was quiet and lower. Cheese remained firm at the recent advance. Oils were quiet, with a decline in turpentine of ic, the only change noted. Pig-iron was firm and unchanged. Coal was in light demand only.

only.

The lumber market exhibited no changes of importance. Trade is as good as dealers expect, and everything points to a brisk movement in a few weeks. The hardware merchants report a remarkably good demand for their goods. Copper advanced, and other articles were quoted firm. It is said that the rise in prices of hardware this mouth was been expected. ware this month has been greater than in any previous January in the history of the local trade. The broom-corn, wool, and hide markets were rather quiet, and without change. Timothy seed was a shade easier, and other kinds sold to a small extent at former figures. Hay was salable to abhoners and local retailers. The poultry

geese.

H. K. Jackson notes that the prices of wheat and corn in England last year were about 44s and 22s per quarter. He infers, therefore, that corn will scarcely sell at 24s this year with wheat at 54s 256s, as expected by some parties in the trade; especially as more corn is likely to be wanted this year in the British Isles than everhefore.

before.

Rail freights were reported steady on the basis of 40c per 100 hs on grain to New York, and 45c on boxed meats to do. Through freights to Liverpool were 64% c on meats and lard, and 55c on

The following table shows the quantities of flour, wheat, and corn imported into the United Kingdom for the periods named:

Week ending Week ending Week ending

Wheat, qrs170,000@ Corn, qrs 90,000@ The following	96,000 70,000@ 7	5,000 65,	000@ 70,
ments of wheat at			
<u> [18] [18] 14일 14] 14일 14일 14일 14일 14일 14일 14일 14일 14일 14일</u>		leceived.	Shipp
Chicago	***************************************	56,963	13,
Milwaukee			18,
St. Louis			- 5
Toledo Detroit		8,000	1
New York		5.000	40.
Baltimore		7.000	2
Philadelphia		40,000	
Total, bu	the Control of the Control	100 049	70.

The following was the produce movement reported from New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 9,982 bris; wheat, 4,980 bu; corn, 12,500 bu; cats, 7,650 bu; corn-meal, 329 pkgs; ryg, 521 bu; barley, 18,300 bu; malt, 800 bu; pork, 310 bris; beef, 3,425 bris; cut meats, 3,014 pkgs; lard, 1,831 tos; whisky, 2,014 bris.

Exports for twenty-four hours—Flour, 31,000 bris: wheat, 40,000 bu; corn, 78,000 bu.

Mr. James Lynch, of New York, gives the following in regard to the production of wool in the United States last year: 1879.

Washed—On sheep, tub-washed and pulled, 185,000,000 (alifornis washed and unwashed. 47,000,000 Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, Utah, etc. 18,000,000 (Colorado and New Mexico. 18,000,000 Texas. 16,000,000 Sundry Southern and Southwestern. 18,000,000 Soundry Southern and Southwestern.

than in the former year. The big boom in trade started in the last six months of 1870, and manufacturers instead of carrying large stocks of goods are now working on contracts, and the capacity for turning out goods has been enlarged. The prospects of the trade are now considered very encouraging, and it is thought the consumption of wool in 1880 will reach 350,000,000 lbs, of which probably more than one-third will be imported. PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active, with a good business doing in spot meats, and probably more transactions than were reported, while the trading in pork and lard was largely in changes. The March premium on pork was slightly wider. The market weakened in the morning, in sympathy with a reported decline of 3d in lard and 5d in meats in Liverpool, but subsequently reacted, though the receipts of hogs were considerably larger than the previous day.

MESS PORK—Sold up 3/465 © Pri. fell back 20c, and reacted, closing 5c below the latest prices of Tuesday, at about \$12.56 for January, \$12.203/4612.55 for February, at about \$12.56 for January, \$12.203/4612.55 for February, at 27/4612.55 for March, and \$12.203/12.25/4 for April. Sales were reported of \$,000 bris seller February at \$12.47/4612.50, 23.250 bris seller March at \$12.53/4612.55/5. Total, 35.

LARD—Sold from 3/4c above to 3/4c below, and

| Short | Shout | L. & S. | Short | Short | Short | Clears, clears, clears. | Short |

Patent cut-loaf.

I canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at \$36%; for white, 5465%; fo cool reliow, and 4565; for brown; country do watered at 5465%; for white, 55 for yellow, and 45 r brown, with sale of 1,250 pags packers on private erms.
BEEF-Was quiet at \$7.2564.50 for mess, \$7.7564.50 for extra mess, and \$14.00g14.50 for hama.
TALLOW-Was quoted at \$54.00g14.50 for city and \$2556 for country. BREADSTUFFS.

BREADSTUFFS,

FLOUR—Was dull and nominally unchanged. There was very little inquiry from shippers, and those who did look around were mostly unwilling to pay the prices asked by holders. Local buyers took a few lots. Sales were reported of 750 brls winters, partly at 8.5% 66.25; and 325 brls springs, partly at 8.7%. Total, 1,75 brls. Export extras were quoted at 8.0026.35 in sacks, and double extras do at 8.5026.55. Sometiment of the sales were I cars bran at \$11.25 (2016.25) per ton; I car shorts at \$12.00; I,000 bags outment on private terms; if car middlings at \$14.00; Coarse corn-meal was nominal at \$13.25 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and irregularly stronger; it advanced 154, fell off 2546, and improved 2546, closing 16x above the latest prices of the sales of the sale

at \$1.05; 1.300 bu No. 2 Minnesota at \$1.19; 400 bu mixed by sample at \$1.10; and 400 bu do at \$1.08. Total, 2,400 bu.

CORN—Was active and unsettled seller May advancing \$5c early, failing back \$5c, and recovering to the early quotations. Liverpool was reported quieter, but with a firm feeling in cargoes, while our receipts were smaller. These things, however, had little to do with determining prices, the tone depending aimost entirely upon that of the wheat market. There was a moderate demand for cash lots, which closed at \$356c for No. 2 and \$56c for new mixed. The trading was chiefly for May delivery, which opened at \$456c for No. 2 and \$56c for new mixed. The trading was chiefly for May delivery, which opened at \$456c for No. 2 and \$56c for new mixed. The trading was chiefly for May delivery, which opened at \$456c for No. 2 and \$56c for new mixed at \$356c. February at \$556c for No. 2 and high mixed at \$756c for No. 2 and high mixed at \$36c for No. 2 and \$36c for No.

of 100 bu No. 2 at 35c; 14.20 bu by sample at 356,50 contrack, and 2,700 bu at 256,50 free on board. Total, 24,000 bu.

RYE—Was quiet and rather firm, in sympathy with wheat. February sold at 735,c and March was quoted at 74c bid. Cash was quiet at 745,655c. Samples were in good request. Cash sales were reported of 3,500 bu by sample at 746,775c on track, and 800 bu at 785,775c or free on board. Total, 4,300 bu.

BARLEY—Was quiet and nominal. Futures were quoted stronger, at 75c seller February and 80c seller March, without sales. Extra 3 was quoted at 55c for March, and transfers were made at \$65,50 difference. Extra 3 spot sold at 57c, and No. 3 at 51c. Several lots were sold by sample. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu extra 3 at 57c; 500 bu No. 3 at 51c; 1,500 bu by sample at 456,75c on track; and 500 bu at 55c delivered. Total, 10,500 bu. TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was firmer, with sales of \$60,000 bu, at \$1.20\(\) \$61.30\(\) for February and \$1.20\(\) \$1.20\(\) for March. Corn—Sales 30,000 bu, at \$45,6047\(\) \$473\(\) for March. Corn—Vales 30,000 bu, at \$47,6047\(\) \$473\(\) for March, and \$7.50\(\) for February. Outs—10,000 but at \$71\(\) seeller May. Mess pork was higher; sales were noted of 10,730 bris, at \$12.77\(\) \$612.80\(\) for March, and \$12.50\(\) \$12.30\(\) for April. Lard was firmer, with sales of 1,500 tes, at \$1.57\(\) \$6.23\(\) for March, and \$7.57\(\) for April. Short ribs—250,000 bs, at \$6.23\(\) for March. AFTERNOON BOARD.

LATER.

After regular hours wheat was easier, closing %c above the price at 1 o'clock. March sold at \$1.29% 1.23% corn was quite at

GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN-Was quiet and steady. The stock is fair one, but supplies at other points are light, and lealers are expecting an active demand in the spring:

now quote: Creamery...... Good to choice dairy.....

tion, but the market maintains a decidedly firm tone for all goods in the list, jute and seamless goods be-

Piedmont.

Blossburg. 6.00
Brasil block. 5.60
Wilminston.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels were easier at 87,4690c, and lard tierces sold at \$1.00.

DRESSED HOGS—Were about 50 per 100 lbs higher under a good demand and in sympathy with live hogs. Sales were reported of \$ cars at \$5.00,65.05 and 1 car state at \$4.60.

EGGS—Were sold at 13614c per doz for fresh packages. There was little call for ice-house lots.

FISH—Were quoted firm and unchanged:
Whitefish, No. 1, \$ 4.501.

Whitefish, No. 1, \$ 4.501.

Mackere—Bioater, shore. 501.

Mackere—Bioater, shore. 501.

Mackere—No. 180.50

Mackere—No. 180.50

Mackere—No. 180.50

Mackere—No. 2 shore. 5501.

Mackere—No. 1 bay, 5501.

Mackere—No. 1 bay, 5501.

Mackere—No. 1 bay, 5501.

Mackere—Fat family, new, 5501.

M

Politics.

Figs. layers.

Figs. layers.

Turkish, prunes, old.

Do. new
Raisins, layers, new.
Raisins, London layers, new.
Haisins, Valencia, new.

Zante currants, new.

Citron.

Brasila.
Pegans
GREEN FRUITS—Foreign va
a fair inquiry, which keeps suppl
raport a little better movement
weather is more favorable for ca
Appless # bri. in lots.
Cranberries. # bri.
Lemons. # box.
Valencia oranges. # case.
Messins oranges. # dox.
Maissa grapes. # keg.
GROCKRIED—Sugars weaken
coffecs were again quoted ear
molasses were firm. Trade c
quote:

Carolina RICE

14.000 12.50@13.0 13.00@18.0 Maralis And Tinning sale and a finaton with metals, especially iron higher. Common from was steady. Tin-plates, 10214. IC. \$\phi\text{Documents}\$ to box. Tin-plates, 10214. IC. \$\phi\text{Document}\$ to box. Tin-plates, 10214. IC. \$\phi\text{Document}\$ to box. Tin-plates, 14223. IC. rooting. Tin-plates, 14223. IC. rooting. The plates, 2023. IC. rooting. Solder. \$\phi\text{Document}\$ to box. \$\p Bar lead.
Lead pipe
Copper bottoms. F 3s.
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 an
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 an
Planished, cut to size.
Sheet sine, F 3s.
Secet-tron, No. 2s.
Shoet-tron, No. 2s.
Shoet-tron, No. 2s.
Russia tron, So. 3 to 2s.
Russia tron, So. 3 to 7s.
American planished fron, F 3s. ned, 14 and 16 oz., ned, 14 and 16 oz.,

NAILS—Were steady at \$5.20 rates, with neo of for oar lots.
OILS—Turpentine dropped to \$6c, a decline of 1c. No other changes were developed. Trade was reported quiet at the quotations given below:

Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 degrees test.

1794, Carbon, headilght, 150 degrees test.

211/8

Carbon, headilght, 150 degrees test.

211/8

Lard, No. 2.

Lard, No. 2.

Linseed, raw.

78

Linseed, raw.

78

Linseed, raw.

78

Linseed, 181

Neatafoot oil, No. 1
Bank oil.
Straits.
Turpentine.
Miners' oil.
Naphtha, deodorized, Si gravity.
Gasoline, deodorized, 7i degrees.
Gaoline, St degrees.
FOTATOES—Were in small local steady. Car-lots were scarce, and seldor The receipts are sufficient to keep dealer Quotations were Messer for car-lots on the care bu more for accis from store. ne salt, W brl

Washed Seece, common
Washed feece, flo, F b.
Medium unwashed.
Fine do.
Coarse do.
Tub-washed, choice.
Tub-washed, common to good.

LIVE STOCK.

Total. 3,787 1,960

CATTLE—Too many cattle were offered yesterday for the good of the market. One-half the number would have come nearer to the actual demand, which from all sources was lacking in activity. Exporters were to all intents and purposes out of the market, and holders of extra beeves, such as are sought by buyers for the English market, found it impossible to close out except at a greater reduction in prices than they were willing to submit to, none being willing to pay within 1/60% of last Friday's figures. There was a few scattering sales of extra desired.

they were willing to submit to, none being willing to pay within 160% of last Friday's figures. There were a few scattering sales of extra at \$6.00% 10, and in two or three instances \$6.35 was obtained, and that may be fairly regarded as the top of the market. At a decline from Monday's prices of 10615c considerable trading on Kastern account was done in a quiet way, and a goodly number of stockers and butchers stuff changed hands, but after all demands had been satisfied there still remained had been satisfied there still remained and been satisfied there still remained most of their supplies at \$3.3062.50 for poor to common cows and inferior to common mixed lots, and at \$2.7562.35 for fair to good cows and ordinary to fair mixed lots. Sales of stockers were to \$2.5063.56, the bulk at \$3.0063.56. Sales to shippers were mostly at \$1.7564.55 for common to choice steers. The market closed dull and heavy. CATTLE SALES.

Price. No. 4n.
85.25 20. 1.121
5.25 15. 1.256
6.10 12. 1.000
5.10 17. 1.115
4.15 27. 1.005
4.10 19 stockers. 1.091
4.15 20 cows. 1.001
4.17 12 stockers. 1.091
4.18 20 cows. 1.000
4.19 10 cows. 1.000
4.19 10 cows. 1.000
4.19 11 cows. 1.000
4.19 10 cows. 1.000 CATTLE SALES.

HOGS—Trade opened active and stronger, the slight decline of the previous day being fully regained. The market became more quiet as the day advanced, and closed easier, though without appreciable decline. The receipts varied but slightly either in numbers or in quality from those of Theaday. They reached about 28.00, and consisted for the slightly received the slightly stated to the slightly slightly received the slightly slightly reached about 28.00, and consisted for the slightly reached about 28.00 and

** An. Price. No. An. Price. No. An. Price. St. 111 53.30 26. 182 56.00 173 26 56.50 56. 111 56.30 26. 182 56.00 173 26 56.50 58. 26 4.50 151. 111 4.6 16. 29 4.60 16. 101 4.00 16. 29 4.60 16. 101 4.00 16. 29 4.60 16. 101 4.00 16. 115 5.50 56. 101 4.00 167 189 5.00 56. 101 4.00 167 189 5.00 56. 101 4.00

Receipts for two days, 6,630; marroward tendency; pens cleared at ST. LOUIS. Jan. 28. CATTLE Shipping steen lower; sales of fair to choice at \$1.004.8; no fair SHEEF-Firm and unchanged; light, graces away, 44.594,65.00; receipts, 500; shipments, 10.

10.05-Steady; light shipping, \$1.564.5; paths, pipments, 170. BAST LIBERTY. EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Jan. 23.—CATTLE—Receips to-day, L130 head of through and local; selling rather slow at a shade off from yesterday; best it fair to good. \$\$.15694.55; common, \$5.006.515.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 2.300 head; Yorker, \$1.00 & 1.00.515.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 1.300 head; selling as \$1.00.515.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 1.300 head; selling as \$1.00.515. KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. Jan. 28.—CATTLE—The Print Current reports receipts at 50; shipments, 1st; wall native shippers, 81-00-415; native stockers and feeders, 21-50-409; native cows, 22-00-623; Colorados, El 63-40; Texas, 82-00-23; ahipments, 35; choice heavy, 34-30-64-30; light shipping and mirel packing, 35-70-64-16.

CINCINNATI. Jan. 28.—Hogs.—Active and firm; common, \$1-90-64-25; light, 34-30-34-30; packing, 34-30-64-30; hottobers', 34-36-36-36-36; receipts, 4,90); shipments, Lin INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 28.—Hogs.—Steady at Manager. BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Obicago Tribuna.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, m;
No. 2, 28 &d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 128 &g;
spring, No. 1, 108 &d; No. 2, 108; white, No. 1, 11s M;
No. 2, 108; club, No. 1, 11s 3d; No. 2, 108 10d. Corn—New,
No. 1, 58 7d; old, No. 1, 58 5d.

PROVISIONS—POPK, 60s. Lard, 40s.

LAVERPOOL, Jan. 28.—COTTON—7 1-18-97 2-164 miss
14,000 bailes; speculation and export, 2,000; American
12,000.

f Trade: Livempool, Jan. 25—11:30 a.m.—Flour, by Pheat.—Winter, 10s. Sdells; spring, 16s. Inte, 10s. 10s. 1c; cmb, 10s. 10s. 10s. 3d. Oif co ew, 5s. 7d. Pork, 5ls. Lard, 40s. Livempool, Jan. 2s.—Wheat, better tone a boney asked: red winter, 11s. No. 2 spring, 10s.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat in more urgar request, and, though fluctuating frequently during the day, quoted up about 19,435 per bu in force grades of winter. Near the close a reaction occurs on March option on No. 2 red of \$40 per bu from the highest point on brisk trading, leaving of quite drain Wheat is in fair demand, are leaves the present of the per but from the property for the present of the period of the pe

19.20 Pebruary. Cut means steady on moderate.

Western lard rather more sought for early fellers.

Research of the advent of the more of the more sought for early fellers.

Research lard for fair to good refining; Chap in mew shareh. Rew very dull and weak on a reduce basis of 714675 to for fair to good refining; Chap in the soun to folder.

WHISKY—Dull and unsettled; quoted as ILDally some holders asking higher fayures.

Falsio HTS—A moderately active inquiry, chiefy for some holders asking higher fayures.

Falsio HTS—A moderately active inquiry, chiefy for some holders asking higher fayures.

Falsio HTS—A moderately active inquiry, chiefy for room for provisions and general cargoes, but the bidding was not satisfactory to ship-owners, and more taking are making rather slow progress.

New YORK, Jan. 2—COTTON—Quiet at TD-100 L300 Philases.

Research Research

LEATHER—Market dull; hemlock sole, dayes, and Rio Grande light middle and heary weights, fig. 30.

WOOL—Demand fair and market firm; domestic fieece, \$2650; pulled, \$0.550; unwashed, 15.050; Taxas, \$20.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but firm; mess, \$12.0, 500;

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but firm; mess, \$12.0, 500;

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but firm; mess, \$12.0, 500;

Alles—Rim; Western, 10.140.

WHISK Y—Market dull at \$1.12.1.13.

METALS—Manufactured copper quiet but frm; new sheathing, \$20; ingot lake, \$13.0, 24.00; pullet; Soutch, \$2.000; American, \$3.000; Ramas sheeting, \$13.40.

NAILS—Cut, \$5.15.05.25; clinch, \$5.50.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. S. Flour-Firmer, Westers extras, \$0.12-65.75; Minnesota extra family, seeing, \$0.75; good, \$0.50; choice, \$6.525; fancy, \$0.75; Minnesota patent process, \$7.0030.00. Rye four dail as an

nesota patent process, Florada. Rye flour call at 8.00.

Grain—Wheat—A better feeling; No. 2 red in devator, \$1.41; No. 2 red Jenuary, \$1.40 bid, \$1.41 asked; February, \$1.40 bid, \$1.41 asked; March, \$1.62; bid, \$1.63 asked; April, \$1.40 bid, \$1.63 asked; March, \$1.62; bid, \$1.63 asked; April, \$1.60 bid, \$1.64 asked. Corn iss active; yellow Western on track, \$33/600c; Western mixed untraded, \$60; sail mixed, January, \$50/c bid, \$50/c asked; April, \$50/c bid, \$50/c b

BALTIMORE.

BALTIM

NEW ORLEANS, I.a. Jan. 28.—FLOUR-Quiel, besteady; superfine, \$1.762.00; XX, \$1.002.75; XXX.4.35; high grades, \$6.0036.75.

Grain—Corn in good demand at full prices at the Coun-Meal.—From at \$1.15

HAY—Steady; ordinary, managing, prime, \$1.00; choice, \$25.0037.00.

PROVISIONS.—Pork scarce and firm;old, \$13.004.00.

1995. \$15.006.013.75. Lard steady; theree, \$1.005.00.

ST. LOU

CINCINN

u. MENTS—Flour, 300 br L.—In good demand, stained, with a decid nusylvania, 50656c; combing and delain LOUISV

DETROIT, Jan. M.—FLOUIS-GRAIN—Whent active and Ro. 1 white, \$1.36 asked; \$1.394; April, \$1.394; May, \$1 inst

M BUFFA INDIANA

DRY GO

New York, Jan. E.—The co
tinues active and prices six
cotton fabrics. There is a g
and bleached cotton, fancy o
poods, Ginghams have been
ign's fancy prints are selling g
corresponding prices, which
value. Woolen goods firm a
unchanged. COTT NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28—Co righer; middling, 134c; low c sales; gross, 8,972; exports, vise, 565; sales, 13,000; stock, 1

TUBPEN H00P-1 Mow Sherman Has I on Consumers on Consumers of Consumers Special Dispatch to the Clevele Organia Washington, D. C., Ja Secretary Sherman, in replange number of iron manuimportant question concern and strap iron. The point at schedule of duties, that of 1½ cents per pound, while twise described is put at 35 Since the boom in iron beguing of an object to whole avoid as far as possible the This they have accomplished by having vast amounts of

facturers, brouge importing business of in

ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS.

M. Jan. 25. - FLOUIS-Firmer.

M. Jan. 25. - FLOUIS-Firmer.

M. L. 2001.23 February: 81.234/201.27

March: 81.2361.236/21.23 April: 81.234/201.27

March: 81.2361.236/21.23 April: 81.234/201.236

March: 80. 81.73 bid. Corn better: 834/20

January: 354/255 February: 354/2 March: 80. May. Oats dull: 574/857c cash; no

our, 5.00 bris: wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 5,000 bu; wheat, 1.00 bu; coats, 00 bu; barley, 5,000 bu, coats, 00 bu; barley, 3,000 bu, coats, 10,000 bu; barley, 3,000 bu, coats higher at 61,244 for February; h: 81,304 for April; 21,135 for May, Rye better at 86. Barbert at 86. Barbert at 86. Barbert at 86.

MILWAUKEE. IN—Wheat opened firm; advanced 136c, and strong; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1.296; No. 1 ukee, \$1.296; No. 2, \$1.206; January, \$1.204; sry, \$1.206; March, \$1.296; No. 3, \$1.07; No. 4, spected, \$0. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2, \$756. Het; No. 2, \$756. Rye firmer; No. 1, 75c. Barettled; No. 2 spring, 75c.

Flour, 1,800 bris; wheat, 13,000 bu; bar-

EGRAPH.

he Chicago Tribune.

EIGN.

YORK.

of bid.

nd weak on a reduced good refining; Cuba re; cut loaf down to 7%c.
ed; quoted at \$1.1301.13,

18.28c; May, Laste; June, Seric, accepts, 10,000 bris; super-Stank, 20; common to good tee, 55.36c? 75; white wheat 55.36c? 75; white wheat 55.36c? 75; white wheat 65.36c. 36.36c. 36

lise; Eastern and West-

and unchanged. Sugar dull good refining, 75674c. Mo-

estern, 10315c. ell; hemiock sole, Buenos thi middle and heavy weights,

and market firm; domestic 158c; unwashed, 18240c; Tex-

d copper quiet but firm; et lake, 213(6-34%c; pig iron American, 375-640c; Russia

S.—FLOUR—Firmer; Western inesota extra family, medi-ice, \$6.62%; fancy, \$6.75; Min-7.5008.00. Rye flour dull at

er feeling: No. 2 red in ele-muny, \$1.40 bid, \$1.43 asked; 4 asked: March, \$1.634 bid, 5 bid, \$1.45 asked. Corn less on track, \$756658c; Western 1 mired, 4 anuary, \$36 c bid, 56 bid, \$556c bid, 556 c asked; pril, \$458c bid, 556 c asked; i mixed and stained, \$556

rime mess beef. \$13.00. Mess smoked, 10@11c; pickled, 8%

151/4 16c. 177. 1461/1/c; do good, 136 western, \$1.10 asked. bris; wheat, 4,000 bu; cora,

IMORE.
LOUR—A shade better and upper, \$4,0005.25; do extra.

\$7.00.

n weak; No. 2 Western winry, \$1.41; February, \$1.4340

April, \$1.4534 bid., Cornsted; Western mixed, spot,
sary, 506.26(c; March and
\$65356(c; steamer, 5456, Oats
o mixed, 40c; Pennaylvania,

choice Pennsylvanis, \$17.008

ady. Mess pork, \$13.50. Bulk Sic: clear rib sides, 7c; do Shoulders, 54c; clear rib Lard, 84c. to choice Western packed,

per steamer dull; cotton, dd. ris; wheat, 6,800 bu; cora,

an. 28.—FLOUR—Quiet, hus. 0; XX, 85.5085.75; XXX, 85.75;

200.00021.00; prime, 250.000 e and firm;old, \$12.5015.00;

; eorn, 200,000 bu.

RLEANS.

IMORE.

ry; Western, 15@27c. m. 10@14%c. at \$1.12@1.13.

elinch, \$6.50.

DELPHIA.

CINCINNATI. Oats firm at 40c. Rye firm at 85@86c. d at \$7690c. -Pork dull at \$12.75@13.00. Lard in act-

nd at \$5.3057.33. Bulk meats in fair demand; a \$4.35; clear ribs, \$5.5056.00; clear sides, \$6.65 acon in fair demand; shoulders, \$5.25; dear clear, \$7.50. Green meats—Demand good; a \$4.00; sides, \$6.17%; hams, 16 be average; ET-Demand fair and market firm at \$1.06. ED OIL—Steady at 78c.

TOLEDO. Jan. 28.—GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 3 \$1.22; No. 2 red winter, spot, \$1.27%; \$6; March, \$1.32%; May, \$1.37. Corn reary, \$1.294; March, \$1.394; May, \$1.37. Corn 1; high mixed, 49%; No. 2, spot and February, May, 4946; No. 2 white, 49%; rejected, 40c. Oats No. 2, 88c.

-Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 55,000 bu; oats, -Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 38,000 bu; oats

BOSTON. on, Jan. 28.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged. N—Corn quiet; new mixed and yellow, 58%-2665c fair demand; No. 1 and extra white, 51@55c

ENTS-Flour, 200 bris; corn, 3L,000 bu.

In good demand, and prices very firm ained, with a decided upward tendency; (maylvania, 50@56; Michigan and Wiscon ombing and delaine, 50@56; de; pulled, 45@ LOUISVILLE.

Jan. 28.—Corron—Firmer at 1340. et and unchanged. eat firm at \$1.28. Corn easy; white, 46c tred, de. Onte easy; white, die; mixed, de. liet and easy at Sc. HAY-Steady at \$60.003 18.00.

NOVISIONS—Pork steady and firm at \$3.50. Lard dry choice lesf, theree, \$4c; do keg, \$4.50c. Battle in shoulders, \$4.50c.17%; clear rib, \$0.00\fo clear, \$6.70\fo 10 to loose. Bacon firm; shoulders, \$4.50c. Bacon firm; shoulders, \$4.50c. Bacon firm; should be a superior of the state of the st Market dull at \$1.08. KANSAS CITY.

pecial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
as CITY, Mo., Jan. 28.—GRAIN—The Pri

DETROIT.

THE COURTS.

Third Day's Proceedings in the Cortright-Farwell Libel Case.

Another Chapter on the War of the Artificial Butter-Makers.

New Suits, Judgments, Confer

CORTRIGHT-PARWELL. Cortright-Farwell libel-suit was on again day in Judge Moran's court-room. The itness of the day, L. J. Wagner, who had arst witness of the day, L. J. Wagner, who had been bookkeeper for the Repyblic in 1874 and 1876, testified for the defense that the orders to make entries for "office salaries" came from the chief clerk in the office. Mr. Farwell was then recailed, and asked in regard to the interviews already referred to in THE TRIBUNE and another morning paper, the defense seeking to show that he desired to prevent the publication of the matter.

show that he desired to prevent the publication of the matter.

The cross-examination was particularly lively. Mr. Farwell gradually admitted that he had requested the suppression of the interview, provided the bill was suppressed, though, if the bill was published, he had no objection to publishing the interview. The examination began to grow personal when, in answer to one of Mr. Woodbridge's questions in regard to the filing of the bill, Mr. Farwell denounced Cortright as an infernal blackmailer, and Woodbridge as his partner in that business, and added that Mr. Woodbridge's "pal" had sent his agents to the store to see him and give him a chance to look at the bill before it was filed. in a chance to look at the bill before it was

"Who is my pal?" inquired Woodbridge.
"Well, sir, I understood that Mr. Cooper was your attorney."
"Is he my pal?"

"Is he my pal?"
"I supposed he was, because he handled this bill for you. You got a bill, and then you began 'fugling' with it—using somebody else. Mr. Peet, Actuary of the National, told me a man came to his office who said that, if he would pay a certain amount of money, that bill wouldn't be put into the court. Parties came to me, and I said to them that Mr. Kales was my attorney, and that I didn't want to see your bill until you filed it."

and that I didn't want to see your our until you filed it."

"Isn't it true that S. D. Ward said to you that Woodbridge claimed that you owed the Republic a large amount of money on your stock liability, and that, if you would pay your honest debts for the benefit of all the creditors of the Company, that bill would not be filed?"

"No, sir; that is an infernal lie. [Sensation.] It's your infernal blackmailing bill that I'm talking about,—the bill you expected to get a lot of money out of by keeping it out of the papers."

"Have you talked with me on any subject for ten years?"

"Not very likely to." was the laconic reply, at which there was another laugh.

"Very true. Then how do you know it was my way of doing business?"

"I judge of a man by his acts. If I knew that a man had got up a bill, and that you had collected money to start it, I knew there must be some motive behind it,—some expectation on the part of a man with such a high order of talents as you have to get some money out of it. Certainly you wouldn't work for nothing."

"Let me ask you a specific question now. Let me ask you a specific question now that this bill was prepared to be filed in the case of Thomas B. Needles vs. The Republic Life, and that I had seen him and told him that, in case you paid up your stock hability of \$500,000 for the benefit of all the creditors of the Company, I wouldn't interfere further in that case?"

"I don't remember it. He wasn't the party that informed me I could see that bill. I know your men asked me to pay you \$500,000."

"Don't you know that a man by the name of Montgomery came to me on your behalf and offered me some money if I wouldn't file that bill?"

"I don't know anything of the kind."

The question was repeated with additional emphasis.

"If anybody has ever gone to you," replied Mr. Farwell, "with anything of that kind, he misrepresented me, and had no authority from any source that I know anything about."

"In view of what you have volunteered to state here, I say that that did occur. That is all."

"Through with me?"

"Yes."

"Hadn't you better ask me something more?"

"No; I don't want you to tell any more lies."

"That is all gratuitous, "observed Gen. Stiles, as Mr. Farwell descended from the stand. "If you want to call a man a liar, do it out of court."

"I don't consider it an insult to be called a liar by that man," coolly remarked Mr. Farwell, who was now on the other side of the table.

The Court observed that the matter had now gone quite far enough, and the remark had the effect of shutting it off.

Six Bureau flowers and the control of the control o

Mr. Cortright was again on the stand in the afternoon. He had never overdrawn his account in the Republic Life, he said, nor had he ever drawn at a greater rate than \$4,000 a year after the salary contract was once made, until Farwell told him the contract was off. Frequently he would let his salary run to meet well. Mr. Cortright was again on the stand in the afternoon. He had never overdrawn his account in the Republic Life, he said, nor had he ever drawn at a greater rate than \$4,000 a year after the salary contract was off. Frequently he would let his salary run to meet maturing personal obligations. Mr. Farwell was the financial man of the Company, and attended to its business when not at the store or the Young Men's Christian Association. The National was bought for \$1,20,000,—more than its stock was worth,—and afterwards sold for \$30,000,—d. loss of over \$500,000. The effect of this was to make it impossible to ever put the Company on a type cent basis, as provided for in the salary contract. Mr. Farwell's financial management was not calculated to put the Company on that basis, as also provided for in the contract. This was notably illustrated in the spring of 1874 when he invested \$100,000 or more. In Lincoln Park witness' advice to invest in Chicago City Water bonds, which then had no market value, against witness' advice to invest in Chicago City Water bonds, which then had no market value, against witness' advice to invest in Chicago City Water bonds, which then had no market value, against witness' advice to invest in Chicago City Water bonds, which then had no market value, against witness' advice to invest in Chicago City Water bonds, which then had no market value, was sufficient sealed it to the Young Men's Christian Association as a gift from J. V. Farwell & Co. Mr. Farwell & Long on the Tremont House furniture. Witness bonds in the park \$1,000 commission, afnec he got no salary as an officer, and donated it to the Young Men's Christian Association as a gift from J. V. Farwell & Co. Mr. Farwell at her bound of the money went to the farm of a portion of the money went to the farm of a portion of the money went to the farm of a portion of the money went to the farm of the farm of a portion of the money went to the farm of the

the purchase of the National the Republic would never have needed the services of a Receiver.

The cross-examination was very long, and, while unproductive of anything new, was unusually entertaining. In all the elements of imperturbable cooliness and keen ability to parry thrusts, Gen. Stiles found his match, and the whole examination was a veritable skirmish of wit, much to the delight of all the spectators. It was noticeable, however, that the donation to the Y. M. C. A. and the other goodly profit on the Couch estate loan got off without any further raking over.

H. C. Fenno, Cashier in the Republic under Crank, testified that he never knew of Cortright overdrawing his account, or of taking money without the knowledge and consent of some other officer.

R. R. Donnelley, of Donnelley, Gassette & Loyd, testified that he was a Director in the Republic and a member of the Finance Committee. The question of the reduction of salaries was never seen the contract until Collins showed it to him after his removal. Farwell, Crank, Collins, and the Board of Directors managed the purchase of the National, witness relying on Farwell and Crank for information, which guided him

charge Cortright with other matters, but never with overdrawing his account. The employ-ment of Ward to investigate the books was gen-erally concurred in, Cortright especially favor-ing it. No application from J. V. Farwell for a loan of \$50,000 came before the Committee in September, 1874. The question of salaries never came before the Board or the Committee, and witness always supposed Farwell looked after that.

witness always supposed Farwell looked after that.

The defense didn't deign to cross-examine.
Paul Cornell came next and corroborated the previous witness. He was especially clear in regard to the salary contract being considered off after the purchase of the National.

Mr. Cortright was recalled and testified that he had never signed but one copy of the salary contract.

John I. Bennett, a member of the Board of Directors, testified that he never heard Cortright's account questioned until these publications came out.

After putting in the records of the Committee meetings, the testimony on both sides was closed, and the Court adjourned until this morning. The case will probably go to the jury late this afternoon.

this afternoon.

OLEOMARGARINE AGAIN.

The United States Dairy Company of New York and the National Dairy Company of Ohio filed a bill yesterday against Benjamin Shoeneman, Samuel Shoeneman, and Benjamin Eisendrath, copartners as Shoeneman & Co., to restrain them from infringing a patent for making oleomargarine. They say that on the 30th of December, 1873, Hippolyte Mege, of Paris, France, obtained a patent in Washington for certain new and useful improvements in rendering fat, which patent was afterward assigned to them. On the 12th of May, 1874, a reissue was granted, and in September, 1873, the reissue was surrendered and new and corrected letters-patent were issued to the United States Dairy Company for the term of seventeen years from December, 1873. The National Dairy Company is the sole licensee under this patent. The patent as shown by a schedule attached to the bill is for transforming animal fats into butterine. The inventor claims that butter made from milk is "produced by the cow elaborating her own fat through her cellular mammary tissues at the low rate of temperature of the body," and that he has been able to imitate that process by rendering fat at such a low temperature as to prevent that disagreeable flavor called the tallowy flavor. The raw fat is first put in a solution of common sait and sulphate of soda, then crushed so as to break up the cellular tissues. It is then slowly raised to a temperature of 106 degrees, and at the same time mixed with a quantity of gastric juice derived from the stomach of a pig, some water, salt, and the rendered fat is then drawn off. The stearine is then separated, milk or cream is added, and the whole carefully cooled. The product is devoid of any disagreeable taste. The defendants have been violating this patent by rendering at a low temperature and separating to Mege's plan, and complainants ask for the usual injunction and accounting. The damages caused by the infringement are laid at \$100,001. It is said that this invention was the result of some experim OLEOMARGARINE AGAIN.

CONTEMPT CASE. CONTEMPT CASE.

Judge Drummond was engaged yesterday in hearing a motion to attach Philetus W. Gates for contempt in failing to obey an injunction to restrain him from manufacturing machines for crushing stones under E. W. Blake's patent. The Judge held Gates was infringing, but reserved his opinion on the question as to whether the injunction was broad eaough to cover manufactures under a reissue of the original patent, as was the present case.

UNITED STATES COURTS. The Bortree Manufacturing Company began a suit yesterday against Charles and David Stettauer and George Binstein to recover \$5,000.

A criminal information was filed against Frederick Pasklewicz for falling to cancel stamps on whisky barrels.

Discharges from bankruptcy were granted yesterday to John Stillwell and Samuel Kaufmann.

STATE COURTS.

E. L. Hedstrom. A. R. Mecker, and W. L. Brown began a suit yesterday for \$6,000 against Thomas Watson.

Luke Madigan began a suit in trespass against

the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad to recover \$20,000 damages for the loss of an arm. Annie J. Coe commenced an action to recover \$10,000 of John A. McDowell. George and Jens Olson sued James Dunton for \$1,500. Margaret O'Callaghan brought suit for \$2,000 against Cornelius and Mary A. O'Callaghan, Frank Stedham, Andrew Culver, and William

McCarty.

Thomas B. Corrigan commenced an action in treepass against Martin M. Leahy, laying dam ages at \$10,000. Cause: malicious prosecution and imprisonment. d imprisonment.
The First National Bank sued Morris Myers
d William Pearson for \$1,300.
Sarah D. Brown began a sult in ejectment
ainst the First Congregational Church to reover possession of Bot 4, Block 46, in Carpenter's

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

The hearing of the Keegan will-case was resumed yesterday. Both the heirs and Bishop Ireland were represented by counsel, and the counsel for the heirs introduced several letters written to Mr. Keegan by the Bishop, in which he acknowledged the receipt of \$500 for the J. C. C. A. of America, \$2,000 as a loan on an orphan asylum, and of \$6,000 which was to be put out at 8 per cent interest on good property. Michael J. Garrity and James Bgan were called to the stand; but their testimony was unimportant. The hearing will be resumed to-day.

In the estate of Catherine D. Butler the will was proven, letters testamentary were issued to \$7,000 was approved.

In the estate of James Magner letters of administration were issued to Mary Magner, and her bond for \$500 was approved.

In the estate of Carl Sielar letters of administration were issued to Ferdinand Dehu, and his bond for \$2,400 was approved.

THE CALL

JUDGE DEUERSOND—In chambers. JUDGE BLODGETT—933, 937, 938, 930, 940, 941, 44, 953, 954, 955, 956, 958, 960, 961, 969, 974, 976, 980,

JUDGMENTS. GUPURENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT — CONFESSIONS — Abraham
Gist vs. T. J. Johnson, \$252.59.

JUDGE SMITH—Maria Andere vs. Carl Reichardt; verdict \$308, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Pheenix Mutual Life-Insurance Company vs. Marion A. Bowles
and Stephen B. Bowles, \$5,981.75. and Stephen B. Bowles, \$5,961.75.

JUDGE ROGERS—Rosenthal & Pence vs. Henry
A., David A., Joseph A., and Julius A. Kohn,
verdict \$1,884.67, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE MORAN—James Penny vs. Chicago &
Pacific Railroad Company, \$1,375.96.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Springstell, Ill., Jan. 23.—The Supreme Court met this morning and adjourn without transacting any business, no motions being made. No announcement was made as to the Chicago consolidation case, and the attorneys returned to-day.

STRIKES.

VIRGINIA IRON-WORKERS. RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 28.—Telegrams received ere this morning state that intense excitement here this morning state that intense excitement prevails in Shenandoah County in consequence of a collision between the white and black laborers at the Columbia Furnace, near Edin-burg, in that county. Gov. Holliday has re-ceived a telegram from Sheriff Joseph Stickley, ceived a telegram from Sheriff Joseph Stickley, of Shenandoah, asking the assistance of troops to aid in quelling the riot; also, one from Capt. J. W. Magruder, of the Woodstock military company, stating that he has notice of a serious riot at the point mentioned, and asking for orders what to do. The Governor immediately replied to Capt. Magruder, directing him to place his command at the disposal of Sheriff Stickley and Commonwealth's Attorney Allen for the preservation of the peace and to keep him (the Governor) advised of events. Other telegrams received by members of the Lagrisature from the Shenandoah Valley confirm the above report.

The trouble, as far as can be ascertained, has The trouble, as far as can be ascertained, has its origin in the fact that John W. Whistler & Co., proprietors of the Columbia and Liberty Furnaces, are substituting colored for white labor in their works. These works have herotofore been run almost exclusively by white operatives, who live and own their little homes in the neighborhood of the furnaces, and have no other means of support than their daily labor, while the negroes who are replacing them are brought from other counties, where the negroe element prevails to a greater extent than in Shenandosh.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 22.—State Senator H. H. Riddelberger, of Shenandosh County, to-night received the following in relation to the riots in that county:

"Woodsrock, Jan. 28.—Left Columbia Furnace at 4 p. m. Everything was quiet there, and reported by Dr. Armstrong to be quiet at Liberty Furnace last night, and two men were wounded. The rioters then dispersed, with threats to return to-night."

A dispatch from the Sheriff, just received, says the rioters now number 200. He asks for more military.

The Governor has just received the following:

anys the rioters now number 200. He asks for more military.

The Governor has just received the following:

"Woodsrock, 7:30 p. m.—Gov. Halliday: Have just received a communication from the Sheriff and Capt. Magruder, at Liberty Furnace, twelve miles from here. All quiet now, but difficulty apprehended. They say more men are needed at once. The Winchester company could be ordered up to-night. The Shoriff says a considerable body of rioters seem to be organizing. Two negroes were shot last night and severely hurt."

In response to these Gov. Halliday has telegraphed Capt. James B. Burgess, commanding the Winchester Light Infantry, ordering him to proceed with his company by the first train to the seeme of disturbance, and place himself at the disposal of the Sheriff.

GLASS-BLOWERS' STRIKE. GLASS-BLOWERS' STRIKE.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Jan. 28.—The skilled operators in the American Plate-Glass Works have struck for a 15 per cent advance. The employers refuse to yield, and the works here and in Louisville are ordered to shut down. Over 500 persons will be thrown out of employment if a compromise is not effected.

MACHINERY MOLDERS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 28.—Machinery molders
met to-night and resolved to demand an advance of 15 per cent.

THE IRON INTEREST.

An Advance to Be Made in a Few Days, in All Probability.

Special Dispatch to The Obicago Tribuna.

Pittisbung, Pa., Jan. 28.—A meeting of the Western Iron Association will be held tomorrow or Friday to discuss the feasibility of advancing the card-rate to four cents. It is the opinion of several leading manufacturers that this will be done. They also think that the price for nails will be advanced at the same time to \$5.25 or \$5.50. A cash offer for 5,000 kegs of nails at \$5 was refused until the manufacturer could hear from other points. Forty thousand acres of iron-ore land have been bought by a syndicate of steel-manufacturing firms, comprising the Cambria Company at Johnstown; the Edgar Thompson Company, of his city; the Pennsylvania Steel Company, in which many Pittsburgers are interested; the company operating at Bethlehem, and one at Philadelphia. The tract is six miles wide and twelve miles long, and is situated only twenty-one miles from Lake Ontario. About half the distance is covered by a railroad. The ore is lying in vertical veins, and there are four outcrops from four to six inches wide, each increasing in width in a wedge-shape as it is uncovered. Some of the ore has assayed 70%, which is nearly of the purity of pig-iron, and the other, a blue, soft, magnetic iron, has assayed 68. The Company has fully satisfied itself of the quality of the ore, and will no doubt take early steps to utilize it. When this is done, it will no doubt have considerable effect upon the market for Lake Superior ore. An Advance to Be Made in a Few Days,

TARGET PRACTICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WINDA, Ill., Jan. 28.—The annual target practice of Company B, Tenth Battalion, took place to day. The weather was raw, but the shooting quite creditable. The average for the best thirty men, out of a possible 35, was 245-6.

SUSPENDED.

Special Disputch to The Unicage Tribune.

STERLING, Ill., Jan. 28.—Heath & Sterns, grocery-dealers in this city, closed their doors last evening. Liabilities unknown.

THE THIRD TERM.

Party as Expressed in

Harper's Weekly.

We are giad to see that the question of the Republican nomination for the Presidency is now generally discussed, and in excellent temper, by the Republican press. It was full time, because there was a hope upon the part of the supporters of Gen. Grant that the Conventions of the great States would declare themselves in his favor before the subject had been fairly canvassed. New York is, perhaps, in this canvass the most important of the great States, and it is interesting to observe that in Albany there are already positive demonstrations upon the subject. Three clubs have been recently formed in that city—a Grant Club, an anti-Grant Club, and a Republican Club—for 1880. Of the first, the Hon. Henry R. Pierson is President; of the second, the Hon. Matthew Hale; and of the third, the Hon. Hamilton Harris. Mr. Pierson, in an interview, has announced his position as an ond, the Hon. Matthew Hale; and of the third, the Hon. Hamilton Harris. Mr. Pierson, in an interview, has announced his position as an "out-and-out" Grant man; Mr. Harris has stated that he is unalterably opposed to a third term for any man; and Mr. Hale, in a letter accepting the Presidency of the Anti-Grant Club, while recognizing fully the desert of Gen. Grant, which he thinks has been rewarded with unprecedented honors, yet holds the third-term movement to be at war with American traditions and with the spirit of our institutions.

The emphatic declarations of the party upon this movement when proposed five years ago have been recalled and widely published. During the winter of 1874-75 there was an intention upon the part of some Republicans to press the nomination of Gen. Grant for a third term. It was hoped, however, that he would announce his intention not to accept what Washington had declined. But he remained silent until the Petmsylvania Hepublican Convention said on the 28th of May, 1875:

"Resolved, That we declars a firm, unqualified adherence to the unwritten law of the Republic, which wisely, and under the sanction of the most venerable of examples, limits the Presidential service of any citizen to two terms; and we, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in recognition of this law, are unalterably opposed to the election to the Presidency of any person for a third term."

The Committee on Resolutions then read the

we, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in recognition of this law, are unalterably opposed to the election to the Presidency of any person for a third term."

The report of the proceedings states that "The Committee on Resolutions then read the platform. It was listened to with apparent apathy. There was not the slightest manifestation of enthusiasm until the portion referring to the third term was reached, when a storm of enthusiastic appliance broke out. For some moments it did not subside, and then there were cries of "Read that sgain!" the second reading being as loudly cheered as the first. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. "On the 20th of May Gen. Grant wrote a letter to the President of the Convention, in which he said, "I would not accept a nomination if it were tendered, unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty—circumstances not likely to arise." On the 2d of June the Ohio Convention, which nominated Mr. Hayes for Governor, declared:

"The observance of Washington's example, in retiring at the close of a second Presidential term, will be in the future, as it has been in the past, regarded as a fundamental rule in the unwritten law of the Republic."

On the 9th of September the New York Convention said:

"Recognizing as conclusive the President's public declaration that he is not a candidate for renomination, and with the sincerest gratitude for his patriotic services, we declare our unalterable opposition to the election of any President for a third term."

Thus spoke the three great central decisive States. Meanwhile Massachusetts, Jowa, and Wisconsin had also spoken. Massachusetts said:

"That sound reason, as well as the wise and unbroken usage of the Republic, illustrated by the example of Washington, requires that the term of the Chief Magistrate of the United States should not exceed a second term."

Town said:

"The Republican party of Iowa opposes a third term, and believes that President Grant's letter to Gen. Washington and other Presidents, in ret

after their second term, has became by universal concurrence a part of our republican system of government, and that any departure from this time-honored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic, and fraught with peril to our free institutions."

This was the Republican doctrine of 1875. It was a sound, patriotic, conservative, American doctrine. Has anything happened to change that opinion, or to justify a change? Is the limitation of the Presidential service of any one citizen to two terms—except in a possible emergency of war—any less "the unwritten law of the Republic"? Is it not still "the wise and unbroken usage of the Republic"? Was Congress wrong in resolving that "any departure from this time-honored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic, and fraught with peril to our free institutions"? And if Republican Pennsylvania, and New York, and Ohio, and Massachusetts, and Iowa, and Wisconsin were "unalterably opposed" to the disregard of "the fundamental rule in the unwritten law," has their opinion seriously changed, and if not, can it be wisely contemned "?

ANOTHER LUNATIC KILLED.

New York, Jan. 28.—During the absence of the keeper from the Lunatic Asylum at Blackwell's Island, one inmate killed another.

Mothers! your child may have worms! Then by all means use "Brown's Vermifuge Comfits." They are the best, surest, and most pleasant emedy known. Avoid counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

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EDUCATIONAL University of Notre Dame.

The next Session or Term of this In-tion will begin 1st of February, 1880. TERMS GREATLY REDUCED.

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Otto Per Mr. M. B. Snyder, Miss Charloite Neville, Little Georgie, Mr. Denny.

The New Scenery Paried A. Skrone.

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First time in its original Frenci
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DRINK.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. ONCORD OF MELODY AND HUMOR. WEEK, commencing Monday, Jan. 28. FESTAL, MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday. "Your Honor's Players,"

WEATHERSBY-GOODWID FROLIQUES In their newly HOBBIES Every Evening at 8 o'clock. Sunday, Feb. 1-DICKIE LINGARD in MOTHER IN-LAW. Monday." Les Fourchambault."

HERSHEY MUSIC-HALL. PROF. RICHARD A.

PROCTOR The distinguished English Astronomer, will give next lecture at 8 p. m. TO-NIGHT. All these lectures will be brilliantly illustrate the Oxyhydrogen Lantern. Single reserved seat et, 75e; admission, 50c. For sale at Root & Sons

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Every Evening until further notice, also Mai Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday, the Em GEORGE LEAROCK
In his new Ideal Sensation, PHILIP GORD
MINER. Great Star Cast.

PINANCIAL. MUSGRAVE & CO., BANKERS.

No. 29 Pine-st., New York. DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and necress allowed on daily belances.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON London Joint Stock Bank, London.

Buy and sell all American Securities upon the London Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms. C. HARVIER, Foreign Exchange Broker

49 Exchange-place, New York.

4 1. 200 returns in 30 days on 3100 invested 1. 200 official reports free. Like profits weel by on stock options of 40 to 53. Address T. POTTE WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 55 Wall-st., New York.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERSAMETES, Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, or at the offices of the Quartermasters of the following named posts, and at Yankton and Bismarck, D. T., and Helens, M. T., until 12 o'clock noon, on the 28th day of February, 1890, at which time and places they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and celivering of military supplies, during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1830, and ending June 20, 1831, as follows: Wood, Coal, Hay, Straw, Corn, Oats, & Bran,

Wood, Coal, Hay, Straw, Corn, Gais, & Bran, or such of said supplies as may be required at St. Paul and Fort Sneifing, Minn.; Yankton and Forta Fembina, Sisseton, Totten, Buford, Stevenson, Abraham Lincoin, Meade, Yates, Bennett, Hale, Randall, Sully, and Bismarck, D. T. (Gr. Mr. Depot.) Forta Keogh, Custer, Ellis, Shaw, Logan, Missoula, Benton, and Assimabolne, M. T. supplies—Grain and Bran-as the Grey of St. M. T. supplies—Grain and Bran-as the Grey of St. M. T. supplies—Grain and Bran-as the Grey of St. M. T. supplies—Grain and Bran-as the Grey of St. M. T. supplies—Grain and Bran-as the Grey of St. M. T. supplies—Grain and Bran-as the Grey of St. M. T. supplies—Grain and Bran-as the forter of the particles of the supplies of the paid for form current appropriation), will be required; and the acceptance of, or execution of contract for the purpose, by Congress.

Proposals for either class of the stores mentioned, or for quantities less than the whole required, will be received. Separate proposals (in triplicate) are required for each post, and should be accompanied by a copy of this advertisement.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic production.

In bidding for grain, bidders are requested to state the rate per 100 pounds, and not per bushel; and in all grain will not be received if the sacks contains a greater quantity than 100 pounds.

Blank proposals, and printed circulars stating the kind and estimated quantities required at each post, and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office, or to the Quartermasters at the various posts named.

Envelopes containing Proposals should be marked. Proposals for the undersigned, or to the respective Post or Depot Quartermasters.

Freposals for Fork and Bascon.

CHAS. B. TOMPKINS,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army,
Chief Quartermaster,

Froposals for Fork and Bacon.

St. Paul and at Chicago, until 12 o'clock noon, on
Wednesday, Fob. 4. 180, at which time and pisces
they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for
furnishing for the Subsistence Department, U. S.
Army, S barrels pork, new mess; 30 barrels pork,
light mess, and kild pounds beacon, short cleas sides,
delivered free of expense, at such point in either of
the above mentioned places as may be required orantinght mess, and kild pounds beacon, short cleas sides,
delivered free of expense, at such point in either of
the above mentioned places as may be required orantinght mess, and kild pounds beacon, short cleas sides,
delivered free of expense, at such point in either of
the above mentioned places as may be required orantinght mess, and kild pounds beacon, short in the street
of copy of this advertisement and of the conditions
must be astached to each duplicate proposal. Blank
proposals, conditions, and full information will be
furnished on application to this office or to Major M.
P. Small, U. S. A. at Chicago, IB.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or
all proposals.
Envelopes containing proposals should be marked;
"Proposals for pork (or bacon)" and addressed as
follows: for deliveries at St. Fani, to the undersigned;
for deliveries at Chicago, to Major M. P. Small, C. S.,
U. S. A.
H. MOBGAN, Major and C. S. U. S. A.

Proposals for Improvement of Stargess Bay

Harbor, Wis.

U. S. Engineers

Et MILWAURERS ST. MILWAURER WIS.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at
this office until 10 o'clock a. E. on the 2d day of February, 180, for the construction of str (6) crib substructures, with 350 lin. feet of piling, more or less, at
the Harbor of Heruga, at entrance of Stargeson Bay

Can Hanker W. Robert

The Government reserves the right to reject any or
all proposals.

Proposals for Stargen the indoresed to
MAJOR HENRY M. ROBERT

Corps of Englisher, U. S. Army,

Proposal

Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army,

Proposals for Phoering.

Osrice of Supraxvising Ancertrary, Taxasupy

DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C. Jun. 20, 1981—
Besied proposals will be received as this office until particular to the Office until the Supray of the Corps of February, 1881, for all the Supray required for the United States Custom-House, etc., at Chicaro, ill., in secondance with drawings and specification; copy of specification and say actificiant information of the Supramandent for at the office of the Supramandent JAA. G. ELLIA, Espanyian-

TRUS MON-SENSE THUSS, patented BARTLETT, BUTMAN Dr. Parker, the patenties, has had twe arience, and is curing many of the w tupture. Manufacturers of the celebra ense Truss adopted by the Governmen



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

age, Milwankee & St. Paul Rail Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Office, & South Clark-st. and at depot.

Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green
Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express..... 9:00 pm : 7:00 a

| Leave. | Arrive.

Bilinois Central Salirond.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-scond-st.
Ticket Office, III Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand
Pacific Hotel, and Falinger House.

St. Louis & Texas Express. 9:10 am 8:21 pm St. Louis & Texas Fast Line 15:25 pm 17:25 am Cairo & New Orleans Express 9:10 am 17:35 am Springfield Express 16:35 pm 17:35 am Springfield Express 16:35 pm 17:35 am Springfield Night Express 16:35 pm 17:35 am Fooria, Burlington & Keokuk 16:35 pm 17:35 am Deboria, Burlington & Keokuk 16:35 pm 17:35 am Deboria, Burlington & Keokuk 16:35 pm 17:35 am Dubuque & Sloux City Express 16:30 pm 17:35 am Gliman Passenger.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Tw Leave. | Arrive.

MISCELLANEOUS. NO PAY! DR. KEAN,

DR. FORGAY, Late of Me York City

To all who are suffering from the across cretions of youth, nervous weakness, as loss of manihood, etc., I will send a reciperer you, raise of Chindle. This great received by a missimary in Bouth Americal readireased envelope to the REV. John Manie Spagnon B, New York City.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets f and Minneapolis are good either via M Prairie du Chien, or vis Watertown, Ia d Wiscore. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st, bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, S South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

Kansas City & Denver Fast Hz.

Kansas City Night Express.

St. Louis. Springfield & Turas.

St. Did am St. Did pm.

A Keokuk | Express | 9:00 pm.

St. Did pm.

Chicago & Paducah R. B. Ex.

Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.

Joilet & Dwight Accommodation.

aon Saturday night runs to Centralis only.

Bon Saturday night runs to Peorla only.

Bon Saturday night runs to Peorla only.

Michigan Central Enlived.

Depot, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Ticket Ofloe, 6 Clark-st, southeast corner of Rasidolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Paimer House.

Pistaburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Rallway Depot, corner Cansi and Madison-sta. Ticket Office & Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hote | Leave. | Arrive.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Hallroad.

(Danville Route.)

School Offices, 77 Charlests. En Dearthorn-st., and Depocorner of Clinton and Carroll-sis. Leave. | Arrive.

173 South Clark-et., Chicago.
Consult personally or by mail, free of charm, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kenn is the only physician in the city who warrants cares or no pay.

Mail (via Main and Air Line) 7:00 am 6:40 pm
Day Express 9:00 am 7:00 am 7:00 am
Kalamasoo Accommodation 9:00 pm 10:30 am
Atlantic Express (daily) 5:15 pm 7:30 am
Night Express — 7:310 pm 7:30 am

Leave. | Arrive.

Regularly educated, locally qualities. To Chronic Diseases. Specially graphiles of the Consultation of the

R. Cable, Vice-President Chicago, Rock & Pacific Railroad, Rock Island; John B. D., General Manager Hannibal & St. Joe and Quincy; and P. E. Hall, Purchasing t St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, St. Paul, are

term or not.

t a regular meeting held on Monday by
Board of General Belief of I. O. O. F., at the
e 112 Randolph street, the following officers
e elected by acclamation for the next year:
A. Schonfeld, Presiders; J. Brown, Vicesident; James B. Muir, Secretary; Mark
geolbaum, Treasurer; F. H. Edier, Chaira, and August Lueders, Secretary, of the
cutive Committee; R. Hammond, Chaira, and F. W. Frewen, Secretary, of the Fice Committee.

of age, who died of apoplexy.

cman G. Powers having resigned as and Director of the Illinois Trust & Bank, the stockholders, at a meeting terday, elected Mr. John J. Mitchell a in his place. The following resolution. place. The following resolution by passed: "Resolved, That we hat the claims of his private af-rained Mr. Heman G. Powers to tion and retire from the Presi-nk, a position filled by him for that ability and faithfulness, and him our esteem and best wishes welfare." Subsequently the Di-

an extended interview with Mr. Goudy array afternoon at the Grand Facilic Hotel, hich Mr. John B. Drake was present. Mr. ydd not at all express himself as opposed ving the Convention held here. He said, wer, "that there are those in the party who de rather see it held elsewhere, at points the candidates of their choice would be favored." He said that no city could offer ducements that Chicago could, but some of members felt as though they would not to step into the old shoes of the Republican, "Them," said he, "the objection is it that there is no Democratic paper in Chiwhile Cincinnati comes forward with the world in the United States will offer over a very good newspaper."

ut no city in the United States will offer better facilities; nor is there any point to the newspapers will give as full and ate reports of the Convention as will the go press," said the reporter.

Goudy agreed with this, and said further twould help the city in more ways than He did not express himself as opposed to what bodd, by correspondence and conferences other members of the Committee, to get ext Democratic National Convention held loago.

ext Democratic National Convention held loago.

INGERSOLL'S LECTURE TO-NIGHT.

decture by Col. Ingersoll to-night for the fit of the Paine monument promises to in interest, so far as the attending audition concerned, his last lecture, when he refin Haverly's Theatre to his ministerial s. The seats have sold with remarkable ity, and the best were all taken Tuesday. In the dress-circle. A letter was received a city resterday from Mr. Ingersoll, and he splendid condition for the work to-night, white proceeds of the lecture go to form a was for the fund which is to be used in the amoument to Thomas Paine in one parks of the city. The money for the chart part which is to be added to the lecture so a form a monument to the movement to erect a monuscus of the movement to erect a monuscus statishade beyond failure. The process and honer to the city as well as to

ST. PATRICA'S DAY.

The proper of the proper of the proper of Hibernians in this city, met at thropean Hotel last night to push formare ments for the military ball and which the regiment is to give at the manners of the evening of St.

Day next, the proceeds of which be applied to the arming and of the regiment and increasing ten companies. The chair was taken ohn Farrell. The Committee of Arms reported through the Hon. James E. at the manners of the Exposition red the use of their building for the for which was accepted with a vote of the generous action. A program of up dances, with a National dedication, was also submitted to the meeting

THE CITY-HALL.

ing of the funnels before Commissioner in writing yesterday. In the La Salle unnel it appears that there has been no le loss of gus. One meter has been overon measure the same, from the fact that ar has been out of order,—which is not as id be. In the lighting of the Washington tunnel, however, the situation is difference in the pressure between the active models of the commissioners of the pressure between the facts which has amounted to a wastage a difference in the pressure between the facts which has amounted to a wastage of the commissioners for appointing Dr. S. H. Stevenson as a hospital physician, thus making

The putting of an experimental bridgegate at Wells street, and it subsequent removal,
appears to have resulted in the destruction of
two panels of the iron rail guarding the
approach. If permits are to be granted in the
future it would be well to see that the privilege
brings no disadvantage to the city. The city
does not want to buy any gates,—nor is it in
shape to buy them—and in its generosity toward
half-crazed inventors cannot afford to be too
liberal.

Among the building permits granted yesterday was one to John Layman to erect a twostory dwelling, No. 57. Fourteenth street, to cost
\$1,800; one to H. H. Shufeldt & Co. to erect a
two-story warehouse corner of Larrabee street
had Hawthorn avenue, to cost \$5,000; one to H.
Horman to erect a three-story store and warehouse. Nos. 350 and 352 Milwaukee avenue, to
cost \$8,500; and one to M. Mitchell to erect a
three-story store and dwelling, Nos. 354 and 356
Milwaukee avenue, to cost \$9,000.

The scum on the South Branch, in the
vicinity of Egran avenue, is said to be about a
foot thick, and strong enough to bear rate, poultry, etc., upon its surface. A delegation from
that vicinity was at the rookery yesterday urging the erection of a foot-bridge at that point
to accommodate the hundreds who creas the
river every day going to and from their work,
but could get no satisfaction. An appropriation
was made for a swinging bridge some years ago,
out nothing has been heard of it since. The

The disbursements of gold yesterday footed

paid out at the Sub-Treasury yesterday, and \$9,000 in subsidiary silver redeemed. Collector Harvey yesterday received \$29,123 from internal revenue sources. Of this sum \$23,717 was derived from spirits, \$3,581 from to-bacco and eigars, and \$1,507 from beer.

from internal revenue sources. Or this sum \$23,717 was derived from spirits, \$3,551 from to-bacco and cigars, and \$4,507 from beer.

The collections for duties yesterday amounted to \$7,325. The dutiable goods received at the Custom-House were as follows: Keith Bros., 3 cases hosiery: Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 11 cases dry goods; Y. C. Olson & Co., 2 cases dry goods; W. R. Schimpfer mann & Sons, 3 cases cigars; Kantzler & Hargis, 4 cases cigars; Grommes & Ullrich, 4 cases cigars; A. Rafeens, 2 cases cigars; Best. Russell & Co., 11 cases cigars; Kalman Ros., 7 cases cigars; Stewart & Douglass, 4 mill stones; Lyon & Healy, 23 cases musical instruments; Sutter Bros., 32 bales tobacco; Field, Leiter & Co., 32 packages dry goods; J. S. Kirk & Co., 13 casks soda ash; F. Farrish, 168 drums caustic soda; Libby, Mc-Neil & Libby, 210 pigs lead.

The efforts of the Chicago importers to secure the passage of what is known as the Aldrich Immediate Transportation act, now before the House, are meeting with deserved cooperation on the part of Western importers and Customs officials. Representatives Davis and Barber are cooperating heartly with Mr. Aldrich, and, in spite of the opposition, publicly expressed, of Mr. James, the chief of the Customs Bureau, the bill has so much inherent justice in it as to furnish great prospects of its ultimate passage. The following letter on the subject explains itself, and shows the general focling of all those in the West and South who are interested:

"Cusrow-Houss, Louisville, Ky., Jan. 25.—The Hon. William Henry Smith, Collector of Custome—Drar Sir: I have read with interest a pamphlet in relation to 'direct importation to the interior,' giving the views of Mr. James, of the Treasury Department, and the reply of Messrs, Sheldon & Co. in behalf of the importers of Chicago. I need hardly assure you of my earnest sympathy with the importers of chiese compensate with you in any movement you may deem necessary in promoting the objects contemplated in the bill introduced by Mr. Frost, of Miss

"I am satisfied that the pro forms entry made at the port of first arrival is unnecessary and utterly valueless as a protection to the revenue. No attention is ever paid to it; and the object would be fully attained if the invoice were mailed directly from the Consular office to the port of destination.

"In my estimation the bond of the transportation company would be amply sufficient to secure the safe transfer of the merchandise from the seaport to its place of destination in the interior. As the bond of the importer, under present regulations, terminates with the delivery of the goods by the transportation company, the requirement simply amounts to exacting two bonds for the faithful performance of the same duty. If losses were frequent there might be some color of reason for such extraordinary precaution on the part of the Government; but I am informed that not a single case of loss has occurred at this port since the law of July 14. 1870, went into operation. The

and commission merchants at the ports of arrival.

"I will thank you to inform me at any time when I can be of any assistance in procuring the passage of the bill in question. Very respectfully.

T. O. Shackleford, Surveyor."

A letter was also received yesterday by the Collector from Secretary Sherman in relation to this same bill, in which occurs the following significant sentence: "Any bill that will promote the ready and safe transportation of goods in bond will receive my hearty aid." As the Aldrich bill meets these requirements, it is to be presumed that the indorsement of the Secretary of the Treasury will have the effect of repressing the avowed hostility of his subordinate, Mr. James, better known as the fast friend of the New York customs—evaders.

hold further financial contributions involgs to collecting agents.

THE OTHER SIDE.

ROOM 2, 179 LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—To the Public: The resolutions which were adopted to-night at a meeting of deaf mutes in Farwell Hall against the Chicago Deaf Mute Christian Association are abusive, injudicious, and malicious. We have much confidence in Mr. Bowes' integrity, and recommend him to the whole world. JOHN R. COTTON, President. F. W. Andrews, Secretary.

WOMEN'S ADVANCEMENT.

RECULAR MONTHLY MERTING OF THE SOCIETY.

The Association for the Advancement of Women, with a number of their friends, met yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the parlors of the Tremont House, with Julia Holmes Smith, the Vice-President, in the chair. There were present Mrs. Kate N. Doggett, Mrs. Mary B. Willard, Mrs. Helen S. Shedd, Mrs. S. A. Richards, Dr. Leila G. Bedell, Miss R. S. Rice, Miss Frederika Perry, Mrs. Thomas Burrows, Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, Mrs. J. S. Mitchell, Mrs. Steele, Mrs. Harriet J. Willard, Mrs. Ida Gibson, Dr. Sne E. White, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Elizabeth Roynton Harbert, Mrs. Laurs J. Tisdale, Mrs. Carpenter. The object of the meeting was stated by the Chair,—discussion of various plans for the advancement of women. In order to prevent a discussion which would prove unlimited, it was decided that the ladies should only speak upon motions. It was resolved to hold meetings upon the fourth Wednesday of each month, the length of the session being limited to an hour and a half. A committee was appointed, consisting of Dr. L. G. Bedell and Mrs. Thomas Rurrows, to investigate the subject of the appointment of women physicians in the various County and Insane Hospitals. The following-named ladies were requested, as far as they could, to urge in the columns of the fournals with which they were compected. WOMEN'S ADVANCEMENT.

unt of estin

Secretary's clerk.... Clerk detectives.... Four Captains... Eighteen Lieutenant Eighteen Lieutenants.
Fifteen Sergeants....
Drill Sergeants....
Fifteen detectives....
Three poundkeepers.
Twenty-eight stationk
Inspector vehicles...

DEAF MUTES.

AN INDIGNATION MEETING.
A largely-attended meeting of deaf mutes residing in Chicago was held in Farwell Hall last night to discuss what action should be taken in regard to an alleged Deaf Mute Christian Association recently started in this city, which employs collecting-agents to solicit subscriptions from the public in the name of all the deaf mutes of Chicago.

from the public in the name of all the deaf mutes of Chicago.

There were present Messrs. D. Webster George, P. A. Emery, James E. Gallagher, G. A. Christenson, William Sullivan, William Gibney, James Gibney, Robert Elliott, Samuel Norris, Nicholas Zimmerman, and many others. The manner of organizing and conducting the business of this Association was thoroughly discussed, and conclusively proved to have a decidedly crooked aspect. The following resolutions were adopted by a rousing majority:

*Resolved, That the Association known as the "Chicago Deaf-Mute Christian Association," and managed by R. N. Bowes, who resides in Michigan City, Ind., was organized and put in operation without the consent or approval of the great majority of the mutes residing in Chicago.

*Resolved, That the great majority of respect-

\$ 184,673

\$ 12,060

150,000 42,156 7,000

\$ 422,270

.\$ 58,000

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

\$ 221,206

...... 183,949

Total. \$1,634,313

With all these figures added to what has already been given, the Committee ought to have no trouble in passing upon the questions before it, and in reaching a report. It has all that it could desire, and it remains for it to make the best use of the material, and do its work as early as possible, so that those in the city's employ can get scrip at least to keep the wolves from their doors.

The Committee meets again this afternoon, and will continue from day to day until it has completed its task.

MATRIMONIAL.

ARNOLD-CLARK.

The nuptials of Miss Fannie Arnold, only daughter of C. H. Arnold, Esq., and Mr. James T. Clark, the private secretary of Marvin Hughitt, General Manager of the Northwestern Railroad, were solemnized at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Christ Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street. Long before the hour announced for the ceremony the church was crowded with the many friends of the young couple. At precisely 6 o'clock the bridal party entered the church in the following order: The ushers, Messrs. A. L. Porter, W. C. Duel, E. W. Jamar, and W. C. Wyman; the groom and the bride's mother; the bride and her father. The procession was met at the altar by Bishop Cheney, who performed the ceremony according to the impressive ritual of the Reformed Episcopal Church. After the knot had been tied, the bridal-party repaired to the residence of the bride's parents, No. 1198 Indiana avenue, where an informal reception was tendered to the relatives and a few friends of the bride and groom. The display of presents was exceedingly fine. The happy couple left last night for Clincinnati and the South, and on their return will be at home at 1198 Indiana avenue.

The marriage of Mr. William P. Wilson and Miss Lucy A. Kirtland took place at 7 o'clock last evening at St. Jarlath's Church, corner of Hermitage avenue and west Jackson street, the Rev. T. F. Cashman officiating. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 572 West Lake street, attended by the immediate friends and relatives of the happy couple. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Hugunin, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Hugunin, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Hugunin, and Mrs. Samuel Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Hugunin, and Mrs. Samuel Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Hugunin, and Mrs. Samuel Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Beesle Kirtland, Miss Maggie Monanan, Miss Beesle Kirtland, Miss Maggie Monanan, Miss Beesle Kirtland, Miss Maggie Monanan, Miss Beesle Kirtland, Miss Magg MATRIMONIAL.

Europe Abandoned. Chicago Across the Atlantic.

place for safekeeping, and finally to have been put on board a train for Chicago. The conductor arousing him was the first he knew of being on the railroad. He replied that he had no ticket, but, at the conductor's suggestion, he searched himself and found a through ticket in his vest pocket. This he swears was put there by the party whom he met. They were friends of the deceased, and were interested in getting Hell out of the way, knowing him to be a good witness on behalf of Frink, who is said to have fired the fatal shot only when driven to it by Ross' assault and threats. He is satisfied that it was the intention of these persons to do away with him, and that they first contemplated foul means, but afterwards moderated the aftair by putting him on the cars. Hell is an intelligent appearing man, and the police took great interest in his case, and saw him safely off on last evening's train for Quincy. The trial is still in progress, and, under these circumstances, Hell's appearance on the witness-stand will not fail to make a sensation. Hell arrived here Tuesday afternoon, and first made known his dilema to a friendly salconkeeper, by whom he was referred to the police.

The brief particulars of the murder are these: James Frink, a railroad news agent, and Charles Ross, quarreled over a bet, amounting to about \$1. Ross made several attempts to collect it, and became quite abusive towards Frink. That he made a deadly assault upon Frink at the time he was killed, was a material point in the case, and Hell is said to be the chief, if not the only, witness of this. Frink, who is now on trial for the murder, is well known in this city, where his parents live.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

CHARGED WITH SMUGGLING. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Mr. Thomas Hickler BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Mr. Thomas Hickler, a member of the well-known firm of John Hickler & Co., contractors, who have a contract for building new water-works at Troy, in this State, was arrested this morning on complaint preferred by direction of Maj. Tyler, Collector of Customs, on the charge of smuggling. It is charged that he shipped a quantity of machinery from Montreal in June last, and had a scow containing the property towed through the harbor into the canal at Buffalo without making any entry of it at this port, From here it was taken to Troy without any duties being paid thereon. Mr. Hickler was arrested here to-day by United States Inspector Reynolds, and was taken before United States Commissioner James A. Murray. His examination was begun at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and will continue to-morrow. He was admitted to ball in the sum of \$3,500. The property was valued at \$5,000. The case is exciting considerable excitement in this port.

A FATAL MISTAKE.

LITTLE BOCK, Ark., Jan. 28.—Last week, in Izard County, two Deputy-Sheriffs from Frank-lin County with writs for Bunch and Valentine, the assasins of N. B. Sadler, came to Sheriff Landers for assistance in arresting the two at 'Squire Woods' farm. A posse was furnished, and they going to the place and peering in, the two men were supposed to be recognized. The posse went to the door and demanded their surrender, and ordered the occupants to come out. Two young men within, named Wheat and Chambers, without otherwise responding, went to the door, and the former fired two shots at the Sheriff's posse with a pistol. One of the Deputies returned the fire promptly, and killed Wheat instantly. Wheat was about 24 years of age, and formerly lived in Douglas County, Missouri, where his wife, from whom he was separated, and children live. He was anticipating arrest for some former difficulty, hence the unfortunate mistake. The Coroner's verdict was given accordingly. A FATAL MISTAKE.

THE POCASSET FIEND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—Freeman, the Pocasset childmurderer, will be arraigned at Barnstable tomorrow on the charge of murder, but he will be examined first by medical experts as to his sanity. If they should decide he is insane there will be no trial for murder, Freeman will be taken to the insane asylum, and that will end the matter, as no indictment was found against Freeman's wife, who was arrested and imprisoned at the same time he was. Among the lawyers who are familiar with the case there is a feeling that no trial for murder will ever occur, but that Freeman will be taken to the asylum.

GALVESTON, Jan. 28.—The News' Sherman special says: A party of drunken roughs, while creating a disturbance in a bagnic here, were ordered to leave by City-Marshal Sam Ball. One, Alf Johnson, refused to go. Ball forcibly ejected him. When outside Johnson drew a pistol and shot Ball in the breast, inflicting probably a fatal enot Ball in the breast, inflicting probably a ratial wound. Ball seized Johnson's pistol, and draw-ing one weapon shot Johnson dead. Johnson's brother and several other roughs shot at Ball, one shot cutting the skin of his face, the powder bunring his eyebrows and blinding him. Ball is in a critical condition.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 28.—Sensational dis-patches have been sent recently from here to different sections of the country in refto different sections of the country in ref-erence to fires and fire-bugs which have very little foundation, and are entirely unjustifiable. One of these specials says there were fifteen fires in twenty-four hours. There is no truth in the statement. While there has been a number of alarms, the largest fires that have occurred were on the 28th, and the amount of loss was only \$500, and includes three horses.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Orisind Greenfield, the wife-murderer, who is sentenced to be hanged on Friday, was to-day informed of Gov. Cornell's refusal to interfere in the case. He stoutly maintains his innocence, and to-night expressed a belief that his counsel would yet save him. Judge Huntington will make an application to Judge Nixon to-morrow morning for a stay of proceedings with a writ of error. There is no truth whatever in the report that Greenfield has made a confession of the crime.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 28.—Greenfield has been respited by Gov. Cornell until the 27th of February.

THE BENNETT-SMITH CASE. New YORK, Jan. 28.—In the case of Jennie R. Smith and Cove Bennett, now on trial in Jersey City for the murder of Policeman Smith, the husband of the first accused, no little excitement prevailed when the defense only put a couple of unimportant witnesses on the stand, and said it would content itself with the Judge's charge. The murdered man's clothes were exhibited in court, at the sight of which the widow wept copiously. The court stands adjourned till to-morrow morning.

THE SHEPHERD'S FOLD. THE SHEPHERD'S FOLD.

New York, Jan. 28.—The investigation of the Shepherd's Fold was continued to-day, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children rejecting the proposition of the counsel for the Fold, that an an order be entered placing the children in the care of whomsoever the Court should name. Six children then related the stories of the cruel treatment to which they were subjected,—short rations, severity of punishments, and hard work.

A MOST BRUTAL MURDER. CINCINNATI, Jan. 28.—William Harris (colored), living near Mitchell, Ind., last night killed his wife with an ax. She gave birth to a child about a week age, which was followed by puerperal fever, and she became delirious and attempted to get out of bed, to which Harris remonstrated, under threats, and on the next attempt Harris got his ax and plunged it into her head and body three times, causing death almost instantly.

BRIBERY.

GCINCINNATI, Jan. 28.—Michael Cratty, a well-known local politician, to-day swore out a warrant for the arrest of S. W. Ramp, County Clerk, for violation of the Seitz law. The specification is that Ramp placed money in Cratty's hands to be used to secure his election. An arrest has not yet been made.

BACK FROM COLORADO. PITTSBURG, Jan. 28.—A. F. Kennedy, ex-Prothonotary of this county, who left for New Mexico and Colorado about three weeks ago under circumstances which led to reports of his defalcation, returned this morning. He has so far declined to make any statement.

MICHIGAN MASONS.

MICHIGAN MASONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DEFROIT, Mich., Jan. 28.—The Grand Lodge of Michigan Masons concluded its session to-day, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: G. M., John W. McGrath, D. G. M., O. L. Spaulding, St. Johns; S. G. W., J. W. B. Curtis, Flint; J. G. W., C. F. W. Bellows, Ypsilanti; G. Treasurer, Rufus Landon, Niles; G. Secretary, W. P. Innes, Grand Rapids; G. Lecturer, Arthur M. Clark, Lexington. The lodge then adjourned to meet in Detroit a year hence.

The Eldredge Sewing-Machine.—It leads be world, and is the best for you to buy, old on monthly payments. 199 State street.

Tea Importations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Mr. Nimmo, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, will soon publish another report upon the internal commerce of the United States, similar to the report upon the same plan which received such favorable consideration last year. A portion of this work is now completed. The volume will contain an interesting chapter upon the direct trade between interior ports in the United States and foreign countries. From the nortion of that chapter which relates to the foreign commerce of Chicago the following compilation is made:

DIRECT TRADE BETWEEN CHICAGO AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES—EXPORTS.

There is no record of the time when the direct exportation from Chicago to Europe began. Prior to the year 1855 very considerable purchases of Western products were made on orders from Burope, and it is stated that to some extent Western shippers exported grain and provisions to Europe on their own account. Such shipments, however, consisted mainly of goods consigned to some seaboard city, and shipped thence to their destination in Europe, arrangements being made for the ocean transportation on the arrival of the property at the seaboard, through sub-consignees at those points. In the year 1856, during the Crimean war, large quantities of wheat and flour were purchased in Chicago on direct orders from both England and France. These orders were generally filled by shippers via New York or Montreal. Shipments were made from Chicago by lake and Eric Canal to New York City, or by lake and Eric Canal to New York City, or by lake and canal route, and it was not until nearly ten years later that grain was transported by all rail lines from Chicago to Europe in vessels to teasport grain from Chicago to Europe in vessels loaded at that port passing through the Canadian canals, and thence to Europe, has at times been strongly advocated; but this method of direct trade between lake your series and Europe has never yet met with any degree of success. Aside from the important question as to the safety of e

across the ocean in vessels of the limited size required by the dimensions of the Canadian canals as in the larger vessels usually employed upon the ocean.

During the last three years ended June 30, the clearances of vessels from lake ports to ports in Europe has been as follows: Three in 1877, none in 1878, and three in 1879. This method of direct trade between lake ports and Europe may, therefore, be regarded as practically abandoned. The opinion is, however, entertained in some quarters that this method of direct trade between lake ports of the United States and Europe will be revived upon the completion of the enlargement of the Canadian canals, a work now in progress.

To a limited extent, grain shipped from Chicago to Europe on through bills of lading is transported across the ocean in sailing vessels.

A table of shipments to Europe on through bills of lading issued in the City of Chicago, from 1865 to 1878, inclusive, shows that there has been a rapid growth in the direct exportation of flour, grain, provisions, and miscellaneous freights from Chicago to Europe.

DURING THE TEAR 1878, the shipments of flour, wheat, corn, and provisions, and the total tonnage of all direct exportation of western products from Chicago to Europe very greatly exceeded such exports during any previous year. The direct exportation of flour increased from 44,004 barrels in 1869 to 147,028 barrels in 1878. The direct exportation of provisions increased from 9,968 packages in 1869 to 6,121,651 in 1878. The direct exportation of provisions increased from 9,968 packages in 1869 to 6,121,651 in 1878. The direct exportation of provisions increased from 9,968 packages in 1869 to 6,121,651 in 1878. The total value of these direct exports during the year 1878 amounted to about 30 per cent of the foregoing amount. It would thus appear that the total value of direct exports of the chicago to Europe during the year 1878 amounted to about 30 per cent of the foregoing amount. It would thus appear that the total value of direct exports of d

The foregoing racts indicate that the direct shipment of Western products

FROM CHICAGO TO EUROPS

is rapidly becoming one of the most important commercial movements of the country.

For the purpose of cultivating the foreign trade in beef and hog products, the method of cutting and curing these products at Chicago for exportation has been accommodated to the habits and tastes of the people of Great Britain and of the countries of Continental Europe. In various other ways the merchants and manufacturers of Chicago are seeking to avail themselves of the advantagos of foreign markets. During the year 1878 about 18.7 per cent of the direct exports from Chicago were shipped by lake, and about 88.3 per cent by rail.

THE DIRECT IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN MEBCHANDISE AT CHICAGO.

The statistics of direct imports at Chicago, under the act of July 14, 1870, cannot be presented for the years prior to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873. Under the provisions of that act, as before stated, foreign merchandise was allowed to be imported at interior points without appraisement at the scaports through which such goods passed on the way to their destination. Imports into Chicago from foreign countries may be divided into three classes:

First—Imports from Canada by rail and lake.

Scand—Imports through the scaports of the United States under the general warehouse laws and regulations, by the provisions of which goods are appraised, the duties thereon ascertained and secured at the scaport, but paid at the interior port.

Third—Imports through the scaports of the United States under the act of July 14, 1870, by the provisions of which act goods are forwarded in scaled cars, under bond, without the delay of appraisement at the exterior port.

The value of the direct imports at Chicago, by lake, from or through Canada, fell from \$1,658,-625 in 1873 to \$2,698,618 in 1878; the value of the direct imports without appraisement at exterior ports, under the act of July 14, 1870, fell from \$4,389,571 in 1873 to \$2,698,618 in 1878. Or the

value of imported merchandise entered at the Chicago Custom-House during the year ended June 30, 1878, it appears that 11.75 per cent was received through or from Canada, 9.10 per cent in bond from other districts under warehousing acts, and 79.15 per cent under the act of July 14, 1870.

acts, and 78.15 per cent under the act of July 14, 1870.

PROPORTIONATE VALUES.

It is impossible to ascertain, even approximately, what proportion the value of the imports into Chicago, which are entered at the Custom-House at that point, bears to the total value of imported goods purchased by Chicago merchants at the Atlantic seagorts.

Messrs. Field, Leiter & Co., the largest drygoods dealers in Chicago, say:

"We have no figures to make correct estimates, but do not believe over 10 to 12% per cent of the foreign dry goods sold here is imported directly. Our importations have been failing off, and our business increasing. What are not imported directly are purchased in Eastern cities.

Mr. Charles Randolph, in forwarding the above statement made by Messrs. Field, Leiter & Co., says:

"In other lines. I think the percentage is alstatement mane by scenes to the percentage is al-most uniformly less. So that probably, on the whole, 5 to 7 per cent would be quite large enough for a general estimate, and if foreign sugar, refined in this country, be included as imported goods, the percentage would be still less."

ess."
The following table shows the by Chicago merchants, directly from foreign countries, during the last five years. It embraces only such shipments as were consigned directly from Chicago to foreign ports, and does not include consignments to Chicago merchants from points in this country or in Canada, nor the importations by Chicago merchants disposed of without reaching that city:

Total hair-chests, 1878, 83,331; 1877, 70,726; 1876, 70,923; 1875, 45,907; 1874, 22,520.

As yet there have been no direct imports at Chicago from Burope via New Orleans and the Mississippi River. Coffee, cigars, and tropical fruits have been imported in small quantities at Chicago from Cuba, South America, Central America, and Mexico, via New Orleans and Mobile.

The relative values of the direct imports and direct foreign exports from Chicago during the year 1878 are shown as follows:
Value of direct foreign shipments (estimated).

3460,333

VOICE OF THE PFOPLE.

Indiana Woolen Milla.

To the Editor of The Unicage Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—We notice in a Chicago paper this morning, under the head of "The News," the remark: "All the woelen mills but one in Indiana have shut down, owing to the high prices of raw material and the low rates which the manufactured goods bring in the market. Better times are expected before spring." We give you for information, should you choose to correct the statement, the real condition of the woolen manufactories of the State. Although some of the smaller mills have shut down on account of the high prices of raw material, there are about 60 per cent of the mills in the State running on full time. Yours very truly, ROLLINS, SHAW & CO.

ROLLINS, SHAW & CO.

A Word in Befense.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The scurrilous at tack upon Ald. Swift by a party who hides under the signature of "Eleventh Ward Tarpayer," in your paper of the 28th inst. is worthy the attention of the corporations who may have instigated it, and may gratify the friends of the defeated candidates for his position at the last election.

I believe the tarpayers of the Eleventh Ward as a class are confident of the ability and integrity of Ald. Swift, and if he is satisfied a bridge at Jackson street is necessary for the proper improvement of said street it is difficult for an unprejudiced person to see any sign of dishonesty or lack of proper care for the interests of his constituents in his advocating such improvement. The fact that the corporation seeks to defeat the construction of the bridge may explain the attack, and the property-owners of the Eleventh Ward should congratulate themselves that they are represented in the Council by an Alderman whose action indicates he will not be prevented from doing his duty. Yours very truly,

To the Editor of The Obicago Tribus.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—My attention has been called to an article in this morning's issue of your paper, headed "After Ald. Swift." The language used and the sentiments expressed could emanate, in my opinion, from none but a common blackgrand.

The fact that the truth of what I had said in Committee meeting could have been officially ascertained (and was not), stamps the author of the article as a deliberate and malicious falsifier. The further fact that he hides behind an anonymous communication proves him to be a person of cowardly instincts, utterly devoid of common decency, and I am warranted in saying that he is even guilty of falsehood in signing himself "Taxpayer."

The remarks attributed to me I never made, nor any akin to them. I am a taxpayer, and am as keenly alive to the interests of Chicago as any one else can be. I am quite desirous that a large depot should be erected on the West Side, and by the reads mentioned. I am also in favor of having more bridge facilities. As to the contemplated bridge at Jackson street, the action taken by myself and others in the Council was on the request and petition of many of the leading citizens and large taxpayers, not only of the West Side but of the North and South Sides. With them I am of the opinion that we can have both the depot and the bridge.

Boynton—McDowell.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuns.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—In my absence from the city to the Rocky Mountains for the past three weeks, I see by your paper that my name has been freely used in connection with certain charges against Gen. John A. McDowell, Superintendent of our new Custom-House. Why my name should have been used in that connection was a mystery to me, whilst far away. On my name should have been used in that connection was a mystery to me, whilst far away. On my way home I saw by your paper that a letter-head of mine was among the papers sent to Washington by Mr. King. I can only say as to this, that I am not responsible for a person's using my letter-head without my knowledge or consent. It is not an uncommon thing for gentlemen to sit down at my desk and write letters of the Modern Carlestrates." The reas of Mr. C. A. this evening on "The Aristic Qualitation of the Modern Carlestrates." Tokket free I went and indies at Y. M. C. A. 16 Madison-s.

The Persian Famine.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—A recent letter from Mrs.
Cochran, for more than twenty years a missionary in Persia, describes the sufferings in that country as increasing rapidly. Should they have rain or snow soon they could not have freeh grain for some months. She writes:

"Khoords have ravaged the mountain districts, and over 100 families, thoroughly stripped by this same enemy, have thronged our doors for alms. The villagers, always poor, bring their children and throw them at my feet, saying they are starving. The Mohammedan villages especially are sufferers. I have given until it seems I cannot give more. A small measure of The Persian Famine. are starving. The Mohammedan villages especially are sufferers. I have given until it seems I cannot give more. A small measure of vegetables, sold last year for one cent, now goes for 13 cents; wheat a trifle under \$14 a load (horse or donkey); barley and millet from \$6 to \$3, according to quality! Pebple have sold their cattle, and even their beds. A priest has just come in from Ada (a village on the Plain of Oroomiah), and says for long he has not seen a smile on the face of any one in their large village. Many have nothing but roots to eat, and even these starving theves carry off. I could use \$100 to-day if I had it, and still leave many suffering. The last cent is used.

"The famine of eight years ago was in a region distant from us, and those who came to us were strangers. Now the terrible suffering is in our very midst, and the perishing are our own people and our own friends. England, Germany, and America sent money to buy bread. By so doing a way was opened up for missionary work among the Mohammedans of Persia. For when they saw that Christians whom they despised, and nations of whom they had never heard, sent them money to buy bread, they were amazed, and thought there must be something in a religion that manifested itself in such works of charity. May we not hope that now we may be able to reach the wild, flerce Khoords as well as Mohammedans?"

The Christians in this city, who have the strong desire at heart to help and to Christianize all the downtrodden, beg carnestly that all men will pause awhile in the hurry and excitement of business and weigh well this plea, and send help in the form of good sums of money to Mrs. Jesse Whitehead, No. 223 Michigan avenue, Chicago. The same will be promptly forwarded to the missionaries, whom the Persian Government has always trusted in all times of national suffering.

THE PROSSER CAR COMPANY have a test trial of difference in draft, of having the load rest on the track or axle, claiming to make 10 to 1 difference. The public are invited to call and see if correct.

ODD-FELLOWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribusa.

GALESBURG, Ill., Jan. 23.—The members of the Odd-Fellows' Covenant Mutual Benefit Association held their third annual meeting in this city to-day. The reports show that the Association is in a prosperous condition. The officers for the ensuing year are: A. W. Berggren, President; Alonzo Ellwood, Vice-President; E. T. Phelps, Secretary; C. B. Lanstrum, Treasurer; Board of Managers: B. W. Grubb, A. J. Shaw, and L. W. Sanborn.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribusa.

Tanna Haute, Ind., Jan. 28.—The celebration of the twenty-fifth amiversary of Odd-Fellows in this city occurred this afternoon. Lodges from surrounding towns were present. Past

COLLINS—Tuesday morning, Jan. 71, at 1.80

Ellen M. McDermott, wife of Dennis Collina.
Funeral will take place from residence.
Taylor-st., Thursday morning to Jesui Church
thence by carriages to Calvary. Friends of the livited to attend.

LF San Francisco (Cal.), Buffalo and Dunking C.
J.ACKSON—Jan. 22, at Fort Snelling, Minn., Sirval
H., son of Dr. A. Reeves Jackson.
Remains will be taken East for interment.
JOHNSON—Jan. 32, at Fort Snelling, Minn., Sirval
H., son of Dr. A. Reeves Jackson.
Carroll-sv., Mrs. C. A. Johnson.
Funeral Friday at 1 o'clock sharp, by carriages
Rosebill.

Din-av.

F New York City papers please copy.

REDLICH—Jan. 28, Flors, beloved daughter months.

CRAIG—James J., son of Mary Craig, aged 8 years and 10 months, at 8:30 a. m. Sth mas.
Funeral at 2 p. m. Friday, Jan. 30, to Graceland Coetery, from his late residence, 130 Erie-21.
KING—At 168 Third-av., of apoplexy, Jan. 27, sons King, about 15 years of age, an old settler of Charand for many years a member of Clark Street M. Church.

of diphtheric croup, and Philisdelphia (Pa.) poor of Peoria (Ill.) and Philisdelphia (Pa.) poor lease copy.

THOMAS NEEDHAM, OF LONDON, ENGLAY
Will lead the noon-meeting to-day. This is day of prayer for colleges, and will be observed
Lower Farwell Hall during the noon hour, THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Woman's Christian Temperance Union occur Thursday, Jan. 29, at 10 a.m., in Room 4, 165 Madeus Thursday, Jan. 25, 22 D a m., in ROOM 15 20 THE SOCIETY OF THE DESCENDANTS OF Old Virginia will meet in club-room No. 4 of the Grand Facture Hotel at 5 o'clock this results for the election of officers and perfecting the organization.

THERE WILD BE A MEETING OF THE Ladies Hebrew Educational Aid Society in



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At our Stores, 84 and 86 Randolph-st., this.
Thursday, Morning, at 10 o'clock. Fine Lacquered Cabinets,
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Boxes, Silks and Handkerchiefs,
Choice Curios, &c., &c.
FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO.

By GEO P. GORE & CO., Thursday, Jan. 29, at 9:30 a. m., REGULAR TRADE SALE CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

Full lines of W. G. and C. C. Ware. Rock. and Yellow Ware, Decorated Ware. Glassware of every description. Goods packed for country merchants. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Another Theatrical and Masquerade Cost On THURSDAY, Jan. 20, at 2 p. m., at 100 WEST MONROE-ST.,

VOLUME X The Mutual Li

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CHICAGO A

113 and 115 3 Use only the best Line lins, employ SKILL their manufacturing and produce GOOD go EST prices. They car full lines of Shirts o make.

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cans are invited and may be a office in Milwaukee, or to provided with blanks for the furnish all needful informations.

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